The Bombay Gazette

No. 12,060 NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

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SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

PROGRAMME OF DEPARTURES.

Vessel.	Tons.	H. P.	Captain	TUESDAY.
—CATHAY	2383	500	M. de Horne	2nd Aug.
*L PARRAMATTA	4579	900	R. G. Murray	9th "
M SIAM	3:41	500	W. D. Worcester	16th "
*L CARTHAGE	5013	1000	G. N. Hector	23rd "
—SURAT	3142	550	I. L. Parfitt	30th "
*L MASSILIA	4908	1000	S. D. Shailard	6th Sept.
M ASSAM	3038	500	W. A. Wheler	13th "
				FRIDAY.
*L VALETTA	4911	1090	I. Orman	23rd Sept.
—NIZAM	2726	500	R. Haselwood	30th "

* The 2nd Saloon accommodation of these vessels has been rearranged and fitted with every comfort including 2 berthed cabins.

The steamers marked L proceed direct to London via Malta; and those marked M via Marseilles. By the others, passengers for London change vessels at Suez. All London steamers call at Plymouth.

Through Tickets are issued, including Railway Fare from Brindisi to London by the mail route and names registered for places in the Sleeping Cars.

The Company also issue return tickets to Brindisi including railway fares to London and back via Taranto, Naples, Rome and Genoa.

A steam-barge leaves the Company's Dockyard, Mazagon, at 3 p.m., on the day of sailing, to convey passengers on board.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessel.	Tons.	H.P.	Captain.	On or about
BRINDISI	3542	550	E Ashdown	5th August.
BOKHARA	2944	500	C. R. Edwards	19th "
HYDASPES	2984	500	G. Scrivener	2nd Sept.

Return Tickets are issued, at greatly Reduced Rates to all ports, for particulars of which apply to

H. W. ULOTH,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, July 22, 1887.

NAVIGAZIONE GENERALE ITALIANA

SOCIETA RIUNITE FLORIO RUBATTINO.

THE Italian Mail-steamers leave BOMBAY at regular intervals of 20 days, calling at ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MESSINA, NAPLES, GENOA, and MARSEILLES, and from GENOA on dates given below:—

FARE to all Ports of Italy Rs. 300, Rs. 340.
" to Marseilles " 320, " 350.

First and Second respectively, inclusive of Wine.
Passengers for Marseilles transhipped at Genoa.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE, to the extent allowed in the Handbooks.
Usual Discount to Return Tickets. Special Rates for Families.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will LEAVE

Steamer.	Tons. H.P.	Bombay.	Genoa.
MANILLA	5,000 800	1st Aug.	29 Sept.
R. RUBATTINO	5,000 800	30th Aug.	10th Oct.
D. BALDUINO	5,000 800	10th Sept.	1st Nov.

PASSENGERS WITH SHORT LEAVE can now obtain THROUGH RETURN TICKETS to LONDON and BACK including Railway Journey *via* Genoa or Naples, AT SPECIALLY REDUCED RATES.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Tons.	To sail
BISAGNO	4,000	12th August.

For Handbooks of Information and other particulars regarding Freight, Passage, &c., apply to

A. BISCALDI,
DARASHAW SORABJEE,
Acting Agents.
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, July 27, 1887.

AUSTRO HUNGARIAN

LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

BI-MONTHLY LINE OF STEAMERS
BETWEEN BOMBAY, BRINDISI AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail 1887.
ORION	G. Mattiazzi	3,500	550	7th August.
ELEKTRA	P. Mersa	4,200	600	7th Sept.
IMPERATOR (new)	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	7th Oct.

A Surgeon and Stewardess on board of every Steamer.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 500	Rs. 300	Rs. 130

RETURN TICKETS are now issued available for SIX MONTHS at the following rates:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
TRIESTE OR BRINDISI	Rs. 800	Rs. 480

Above rates include Wine or Beer supplied at meals.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

From this date through 1st Class Single and Return Tickets are issued at specially Reduced Rates, including the railway journey from Trieste.
Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 18th, and BRINDISI on the 20th, of each month.
Passengers and their luggage are conveyed free on board by the Company's steam launch, on the day of sailing.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	H. P.	To sail. 1887.
IMPERATOR.	C. Bechtinger	4,600	650	14th Aug.

No cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
For further particulars, freight, passage, &c., apply to

J. JANNI,
Agent.
Sassoon House, 50, Church Gate Street,
Bombay, July 23, 1887.

THE STEAMER "COUNTY OF YORK" has ARRIVED from LIVERPOOL via Kurrachi, with a General Cargo, and is DISCHARGING in the Prince's Dock.

Consignees are requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our Countersignature, and to TAKE DELIVERY of their Goods without delay. Lifts exceeding 30 cwts. will be delivered into Consignees' boats, and if not alongside in time, will be landed or placed in boats at steamer's option at their risk and expense.

The Company's Surveyor will attend every morning to survey damages, and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds. After removal from the landing sheds, the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever. All Claims must be presented duly certified by the surveyor before the sailing of the Steamer, otherwise none will be entertained.

KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Agents,
Bombay, 25th July 1887. MacIver Line.

GOLD MEDAL TEA.

TRADE MARK K T E IN A TRIANGLE.

THE K T E TEAS, grown at an elevation of nearly 7,000 feet, reputed for their exquisite delicacy of flavour and aroma for which they have been awarded eight prizes, seven diplomas, and one first class certificate, are to be had from us in 1 lb. packets, and we respectfully solicit a trial from all who like a good cup of tea.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
ESPLANADE ROAD.

SCOTT & Co., M.R.C.V.S.,

VETERINARY SURGEONS.

HORSE EXAMINATION CERTIFICATES, Rs. 10; Examination and Verbal Opinion, Rs. 5. Horses standing at livery on Commission sale, Rs. 35 per month, including horse-keeper. Commission on Horses bought and sold, Rs. 17. Up-country commissions towards buying and selling of horses will meet our best attention. Horses broken to single and double harness in the yard. Single, Rs. 15; double Rs. 25. The Horse shoeing, Forging under the management of a thoroughly practical English Farrier, and every class of shoeing done.

"BAHADUR" CHEROOTS.

SPECIAL MERITS of which are—

(1.) That imported Java tobacco is used as covering leaf, thereby allaying the great pungency of the Indian tobacco.
(2.) That only the finest leaf is used in the Manufacture.
(3.) That the very tight rolling—one of the great drawbacks of Indian Cheroots—is avoided.
(4.) That there is complete uniformity in quality.

Price for No. 1 ..... Rs. 29 nett per 1,000.
Do. " " 2 ..... " 27 " " "
Do. " " 3 ..... " 25 " " "

These Cheroots can be obtained wholesale from Messrs. McDOWELL & Co., Madras, or of any Merchants.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED)

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S.S. "COMMILLA," 867 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July 1887, at noon.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S.S. "PEMBA," 1,536 tons, on MONDAY, 1st August, (on arrival of Outward English Mails) calling at Kurrachee, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bahrein, Bushire, Fao, and Busreh, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S.S. "PATNA," 1,780 tons, on FRIDAY, 29th July, at noon, calling at such ports as may be arranged. Particulars can be ascertained on application to the undersigned.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR AND MOZAMBIQUE.

THE S. S. "MECCA," 1,450 tons, on TUESDAY, the 11th August, at 5 p.m.

FOR LONDON *VIA* KURRACHEE.

S.S. "HENZADA," 1,978 tons, on WEDNESDAY, 3rd August, at 5 p.m.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
Bombay, July 27, 1887. Agents.

STEAM.

CALCUTTA TO AUSTRALIAN PORTS.
BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

PASSENGER steamers are despatched from Calcutta direct to Adelaide, returning via Melbourne, Sydney, Brisbane, and Port Darwin, booking Cargo and Passengers through to all Ports in Queensland and New Zealand, with liberty to call at Singapore and Batavia.

Steamer.	Tons.	Date of leaving Calcutta.
BHUNDARA	2880	On or about 3rd September, 1887.

For Freight, Passage, or other particulars, apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.,
July 11, 1887. Agents, Bombay.

COOK'S TRAVELLING TICKETS.

PASSAGES ENGAGED without charge for commission and THROUGH TICKETS ISSUED from any Railway Station in India to all parts of Europe, Egypt, Palestine, Japan, America, Australia, &c., allowing breaks of journey anywhere *en route* and available by—

ALL TRAINS AND ANY LINE OF STEAMERS.

Through Bookings to London *at lowest rates*. Quotations and every information *re* Quarantine, Steamer Sailings, Sleeping Cars, &c., freely given. Cook's Coupons for nearly 800 Hotels.

Cook's Traveller's Gazette, yearly Subscription Rs. 3, with the Howard Vincent Map of the World (Just published).

Address—THOMAS COOK & SON,
BOMBAY: RAMPART-ROW, FORT.
CALCUTTA: 11 Old Court House Street.

N.B.—Send for Pamphlet of Conducted Tour to Australia leaving September 30.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

BASS'S PALE ALE,

bottled by
STONE & SON,
in first-rate condition.
Per doz. bots Rs. 6-4.
Per doz. ½ bots Rs. 4-4.

TREACHER & Co., Limited,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

DEVONSHIRE CIDER.

FOSTER'S VERY PRIME QUALITY.

RECENT Shipments of this DELICIOUS BEVERAGE are further enhancing the character and high reputation obtained by former parcels.

Quarts, per doz. Rs. 7 8
Pints " " 5 0

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, (Ld.)
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

SOUND CLARETS.

	CASH. Per dozen Quarts. Rs. as.	Pints. Rs. as.
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	10 12	6 0
This popular Wine is much appreciated, and is in greater demand in India than any other brand. It is the pure product of the grape, neither "medicated" nor "doctored."		
BORDEAUX	10 12	6 0
A favourite Wine from the District of Bordeaux.		
PETIT MEDOC	13 8	7 8
Possesses good body with pleasing flavour.		
SUPERIOR MEDOC	17 0	10 0
Full-bodied, of high character and flavour.		
CHATEAU LAGRANGE	22 0	12 0
Soft, delicate, full and fine flavour.		
CHATEAU LAROSE	27 0	15 0
Extremely delicate, endowed with exquisite flavour and bouquet.		
CHATEAU MARGAUX	34 0	18 0
Exceedingly choice, possessing great fragrance with delicate bouquet.		

CLARET IN WOOD

We would draw attention to the following:—

BORDEAUX	Per hogshead Rs. 190
ST. JULIEN MEDOC	" " 190
PETIT MEDOC	" " 220
SUPERIOR MEDOC	" " 280

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WANTED a well-educated European LADY GOVERNESS, in a gentleman's family, to instruct three children, ranging from seven to nine years of age, in English, French, Drawing, Music, etc. She must be of good character, and should possess respectable references. Application for terms, with testimonials and photograph, to be made to "OSCAR," care of Post Master, Hyderabad Deccan.

HISTORY OF THE PARSIS

INCLUDING

THEIR MANNERS, CUSTOMS, RELIGION AND PRESENT POSITION,

BY

DOSABHAI FRAMJI KARAKA, C. S. I.

With coloured and other illustrations.

IN TWO VOLUMES.

PUBLISHED BY

MACMILLAN & Co., LONDON,
BOMBAY GAZETTE OFFICE, BOMBAY.

Copies can be had at the
Bombay Gazette Office, Rampart-row.

TREACHER AND COMPANY, LD.

PROVISIONS AND STORES.

THIS Department is being continuously replenished with supplies purchased from the First English and Continental Houses and shipped weekly *vid* Suez Canal. The Company are thus placed in a position to guarantee both quality and freshness, advantages which should be specially noted by Consumers.

The attention of Messes and Clubs is specially directed to the fact that the Company being very large cash buyers, they are enabled to supply Goods at a lower rate than articles of the same high class can be imported direct from England:—

HAMS, BACON, BUTTER, and CHEESE.
TONGUES, BATH CHOPS, BRAWN, and OX CHEEK.
SOUPS—Gravy, Hare, Hotch Potch, Julienne, Mock-Turtle, Ox Tail, &c.
MEAT ESSENCES—Beef, Chicken, and Liebig's Extract of Meat.
FISH—Anchovies, Caviare, Cod Roes, Haddocks, Herrings, Lax, Lobsters, Mackerel, Oysters, Pilchards, Salmon, Sardines, Soles, Turbot, Whitebait, and Whiting.
FRENCH PATES—Woodcock, Snipe, Partridge, Duck and Goose Liver.
PRESERVED FRESH MEATS—Beef, Lamb, Mutton, and Veal.
SAUSAGES—Oxford, Bologna, Cambridge, Norfolk and Pork.
TRUFFLED PIES—Pork, Game, Ham and Chicken, and Veal and Ham.
POTTED MEATS and FISH—Anchovy, Shrimp, Lobster and Bloater, Beef, Game, Ham, Tongue, &c.
PRESERVED VEGETABLES—Artichokes, Asparagus, Carrots, French Beans, Macedoines, Mushrooms, Peas, Parsnips, Turnips, &c.
TART FRUITS—Apples, Apricots, Cherries, Cranberries, Currants, Gooseberries, Greengages, Peaches, Plums, Raspberries, Rhubarb, &c.
JAMS and JELLIES—Apple, Apricot, Currant, Damson, Gooseberry, Greengage, Plum, Raspberry, Strawberry, and Marmalade, &c.
PICKLES—Beans, Cabbage, Cauliflower, Chowchow, Gherkins, Mixed Onions, Piccalilli, Walnut Oriental, Imperial Hot, and Horse Radish.
COOKING and TABLE SAUCES—Anchovy, Beefsteak, Catsup, Harvey's, John Bull, Madras, Cayenne, Mogul, Poona, Reading, Soho, Soyer's, &c., and Yorkshire Relish.
MUSTARD, SALT, VINEGAR, CAPERS, ONIONS, and SALAD OIL.
INDIAN CONDIMENTS, &c.—Bengal, Cashmere, Lucknow, Madras, and Mango Chutnis, &c.
BISCUITS—Abernethy, Albert, Arrowroot, Captain, Cracker, Cracknel, Ginger, Lunch, Milk, Mixed, Nic-Nac, Picnic, Water, Extra Toast, &c.
MILK, SUGAR, TEA, COFFEE, COCOA, and CHOCOLATE.
DESSERT FRUITS—Dried, Crystallised, Brandied, and in Syrup, China Ginger, &c.
FLAVOURING ESSENCES, TABLE and BEDROOM CANDLES, TOILET and HOUSEHOLD SOAPS, &c.

CATALOGUES FREE ON APPLICATION.

Buyers may take our Lists with confidence that in ordering from them they will get the best of everything they require.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,
SODA WATER MANUFACTURERS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA AND POONA.

WHISKIES.

	Per doz.
ALBAN WHISKY, a fine old blend of Scotch Whisky, well matured and perfectly free from fusel oil	Rs. 24 0
JOHN CRABBIE'S Scotch Whisky	" 18 0
ENCORE, double distilled	" 19 0
TREACHER'S GLENLIVET	" 22 8
FELTOE'S Specialite	" 24 0
USHER'S Old Vatted GLENLIVET	" 24 4
KINAHAN'S Old L. L., the Cream of Irish Whiskies	" 22 0

SPECIAL TERMS TO MESSES AND TRADERS.

COOPER, MADON & CO., LD.,
WINE, SPIRIT, ALE AND STOUT MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY.

PIANOFORTES.

SCHIEDMAYER'S, Stuttgart.
ROENISCH, Dresden.
COLLARD AND COLLARD,
PLEYEL AND WOLFF, Paris.
KAPS, Dresden.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LISTS FREE BY POST.

SOUNDY AND Co., LD.
SOLE AGENTS AND IMPORTERS, BOMBAY.

PHILLIPS' FOR CHOICE WINES.

French, German, Italian & Australian.

PHILLIPS & CO., LD., BOMBAY & POONA

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

MICROSCOPES.

KEMP & Co. have the best selection of these Instruments in India.

FOR STUDENTS, AMATEURS,

and those engaged in scientific research. They offer an agreeable and fascinating occupation to all who find their "after business hours" hang heavily. Prices from Rs. 15 to 400.

Illustrated Catalogues on application.

KEMP & CO., Ld., Bombay.

MEDICINE CHESTS.

MANY hundreds of KEMP & Co.'s Medicine Chests are in use throughout India, and it is one of the customary precautions of life in this country, if residing or travelling at a distance from medical aid, to keep one of suitable dimensions always at hand.

The Company's Catalogue contains descriptions of thirty different patterns, comprising chests of Solid Leather, Plain and Polished Wood, and Block Tin. They vary in size from the small case for the pocket to the large chest for employers of labour, and in price from Rs. 6 to Rs. 130, filled.

Each Chest is furnished with a copy of "Kemp's Companion to the Medicine Chest" (3rd edition).

The Company have designed a special pattern of Chest for the remedies recommended in

"Moore's Family Medicine for India," of which the price filled is Rs. 22.

Also a special pattern for the remedies recommended in

Dr. G. Yeates Hunter's Domestic Medicine, Price Rs. 75.

Intending purchasers are recommended to write for Catalogues, or to describe the purpose for which the Medicine Chest is required and mention limit of price.

KEMP & CO., LIMITED,
ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

SYKE'S STANDARD HYDROMETERS

Expressly Manufactured

TO comply with the new Abkari Rules,
Consisting of
Glass Spindle 60° to 90°, minutely graduated, with Thermometer mounted on Ivory, in neat Mahogany Box, with Trial Glass and Bottle.
Complete set, Rs. 15-8.

KEMP AND CO., Limited,
7, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE, BOMBAY.

TAYLOR'S CORN AND WART DESTROYER

Removes without pain
HARD CORNS! SOFT CORNS!!
INTRACTABLE OLD CORNS!!!
In cases, with full directions for use.
Price As. 12.

Prepared only by
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

G'S LINIMENT,

AN INFALLIBLE REMEDY for the speedy cure of MANGE and other SKIN DISEASES in Horses, Dogs, and Cattle.
Price, Re. 1-8 per bottle.

PREPARED ONLY BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
RAMPART-ROW, BOMBAY.

TOILET SOAPS.

EECKELAER'S CELEBRATED TOILET SOAPS.
Bouquet de Violettes, Rose Printaniere, a l'Opoponax, a l'Heleotrope.
Re. 1, Re. 1-4, and Re. 1-8 per box of 3 tablets.

PEAR'S TRANSPARENT SOAP.
Tablets, Balls and Sticks.
10 as., 14 as., and Re. 1-4.

TOILET SOAPS
In boxes containing three tablets.

Almond.	Elder Flower.
Brown Windsor.	Honey.
Curd.	Glycerine.
Sunflower.	Carbolic.

Per box, 12 as.

FOR SALE BY
THOMSON AND TAYLOR,
(CHEMISTS)
35, ESPLANADE-ROAD, BOMBAY.

MARCKS'

"CAMP" OR "SHIKAREE" TIME-PIECE.

NEATLY FINISHED, ACCURATE, DURABLE
and best value for the money.

Rs. 30 AND Rs. 35.

TO meet the requirements of several applicants for a CHEAP, WELL-FINISHED TIME-PIECE for Camp use, we have now manufactured a SOUND RELIABLE TIME-KEEPER in two sizes, and confidently recommend it to the public.

Brightly polished Nickel Case, with ring to hang against the tent pole or wall, all enclosed in a strong Case, with Strap.....3½ in. Rs. 30
Ditto ditto .....5 in. " 35

BOLD DIAL AND HANDS—GOES IN ANY POSITION.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY, 43, Esplanade Road.
POONA, Opposite Napier Hotel.

NOTICE.

COL. HAWES' TEA AGENCY.

NOTICE is hereby given that MORTON, MAJU & Co., of Church Gate Street, Bombay, are APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS for COLONEL HAWES' TEAS, and the SPRING CROP NEW SEASON TEAS can only be obtained from them.

(Sd.) KING, KING & CO.,
Agents for Col. A. D. HAWES, Comt., 4th Punjab Infantry.

MORTON MAJU & CO. consider it needless to say anything beyond recommending these celebrated and unrivalled Teas, possessing an exceedingly fine and delicious flavour, a real luxury to every Tea-drinker.

IMMENSE REDUCTION IN PRICES.

PRICES.—Orange Pekoe, Extra Fine, Re. 1-10 per lb.; Unsorted Orange Pekoe, Pekoe, and Combination, Re. 1-6; Pekoe Souchong, Re. 1-4; Eureka Mixture and Souchong, Re. 1-2; Imperial Family Mixture, Re. 1; Congou, As. 14; Superfine Bohea, As. 12; Broken Tea and Dust, As. 9.

A LIBERAL DISCOUNT TO MESSES, CLUBS, COMMISSION AGENTS AND OTHER WHOLESALE BUYERS.

MORTON, MAJU & CO.,
22, CHURCH GATE STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GENTLEMEN'S "SUPERIOR FIT & FINISH." SUITS.

"SUMMER DESIGNS FOR 87."

DRESS SUITS, Rs. 85 TO 150
VISITING SUITS, Rs. 66 TO 96
LOUNGE SUITS, Rs. 36 TO 65

Immense Choice in all Textures.

HOAR & CO., TAILORS, BOMBAY.

POONA ESTABLISHMENTS In Camp and City.

EVERY HOUSE AND TABLE REQUIREMENT the Freshest Provisions, the Choicest Wines at

PHILLIPS & CO., LD.

FOOTBALL & POLO KIT.

THORPE AND CO.

JERSEYS—LONG SLEEVES.

Best Lamb's Wool, 2 Inch Stripes—			
Black and Royal Blue	5	8	each.
Black and Amber			
Black and Scarlet.			
Navy Blue Out-sizes	6	8	"
White Sweater Jerseys made from the Finest Wool, very Soft and Elastic, all sizes	6	8	"
Extra Fine Cashmere Jerseys, made of the Finest Wool, very Soft, Non-irritating—			
Amber and Black	11	8	"
Navy and Scarlet			
Scarlet, Orange and Black Out-sizes	12	8	"
Navy Blue Ribbed Cotton Hose	3	12	pair
Navy Blue Ribbed, all Wool Hose	3	12	"
White Cashmere Mufflers	3	8	each
Honeycomb	2	12	"
Black and Amber Silk Squares	7	8	"
Silk Squares, Club Colours	7	8	"
Elastic Web Belts, all Colours	2	8	"
Black and Amber Ties	1	12	"
White Saxony Flannel Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8	"
White or Cream Silk and Wool Shirt, Well Shrunk	8	8	"
Cream Spun Silk Shirt	12	8	"
White Cricketing Suits, very best Twill Flannel, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0	"
White Serge Cricketing Suits, Thoroughly Shrunk	30	0	"

THORPE & Co.,
SHIRT-MAKERS, MILITARY TAILORS, AND GENERAL OUTFITTERS,
RAMPART ROW, BOMBAY.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

CONSIGNEES of CARGO per s. s. "CLAN MACDONALD," arrived from GLASGOW and LIVERPOOL, are hereby requested to present their BILLS of LADING for our COUNTERSIGNATURE and to TAKE DELIVERY of their respective Goods from the Prince's Dock.

The Steamer's Surveyor, Captain CLARK, will attend every morning to survey damages, &c., and all Claims in this respect must be adjusted before the Goods are removed from the landing sheds.

After removal from the landing sheds the Steamer will not be responsible for any damage whatever.

FINLAY MUIR & Co.,
Agents.

Bombay, 27th July 1887.

PHILLIPS AND COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

THE SECOND ANNUAL GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the above Company will be held at the Registered Office of the Company, New Oriental Bank Buildings, Esplanade Road, Bombay, to-morrow, SATURDAY, the 30th of July 1887, at 4 o'clock p.m., to transact the following business :—

1. To consider the Audited Accounts of the Company for the period ending 30th April 1887.
2. To declare a Dividend.
3. To elect Directors in place of those retiring by rotation, who are eligible for re-election.
4. To appoint an Auditor and fix remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 28th instant to the 7th proximo, both days inclusive.

By order of the Board of Directors,
ERASMUS BEYNON,
Secretary.

Bombay, 16th July 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that TRIBHOWANDAS HURRUCKCHUND has contracted to sell to SOONDERDASS DHURAMSEY and LILADHUR MURIDAS the property hereunder described. All persons having any Claim against the said property either by way of inheritance, gift, sale, mortgage, lease, lien or otherwise, are hereby required to make the same known in writing to the Undersigned at their Office, No. 91, Meadow Street, Fort, within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the purchase will be completed without reference to any such Claim and the same, if any, will be considered as waived.—Dated this 28th day of July 1887.

All that piece or parcel of Foras Freehold Salt Batty ground with messuage, tenements, dwelling houses and trees standing thereon, situate on the North side of the Grant Road, outside the Fort of Bombay, in the Registration Sub-District of Bombay, and bearing Ward Nos. 2308 to 2315 and Street Nos. 259, 261, 263 and 265, containing by admeasurement three thousand eight hundred and forty square yards or thereabouts, and registered in the Books of the Collector of Bombay under Old No. 12 and New No. 13491 and Old Survey No. 181 and New Survey No. 6986 and bounded as follows, that is to say, on the East by the Christian Methodist Church, on the West by the property of Gopaldas Madhowdas, on the North by the property of Nusserwanjee Maneckjee Petit, and on the South by the Grant Road, and which said premises were formerly in the occupation of Hurjeemul Hurjee and are now in the occupation of the tenants of the said Tribhowandas Hurruckchund.

MANSUKHLAL & DAMODUR,
Purchaser's Solicitors.

SUN FIRE OFFICE.

ESTABLISHED 1710.

POLICIES opened on WAREHOUSES and SHOPS, MERCHANDISE, DWELLINGS, HOUSEHOLD FURNITURE and other insurable property in Bombay and Mofussil at current rates, by

BENN ASHLEY & Co., Agents.

IMPERIAL FIRE INSURANCE CO.,

ESTABLISHED 1803.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	£1,200,000
PAID-UP	£ 300,000
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POLICIES of INSURANCE against FIRE upon Houses, Mills, and other Buildings, Household Furniture, Goods, Wares, and Merchandise in Bombay and up-country issued, on behalf of the above Company at most favourable rates, by the Undersigned, from whom all particulars may be obtained.

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GOLD HUNTING WATCHES.

MANUFACTURED by some of his old experienced workmen whose services we have engaged. A few of these celebrated Watches, in Stout 18 carat Gold Cases, Engine-turned and Plain, are now obtainable for Cash Rs. 325, or by twelve monthly instalments Rs. 30.

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THE JUBILEE STEAM AGRICULTURAL AND TRAMWAY Co., LIMITED, KAIRA DISTRICT.

CAPITAL—THREE LACS

(with power to increase)

In 3,000 Shares of Rs. 100 each.

Call Payments

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ALLAN F. TURNER.
W. C. TAYLOR.
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BANKERS.
NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

SOLICITORS.
Messrs. CRAIGIE, LYNCH & OWEN.

AGENTS.
Messrs. THOMAS SUGDEN & Co.

THE Company has been duly registered, and applications for Shares can be made to the Company's Bankers, and Prospectuses and copies of the Memorandum of Association can be obtained at the Office of the Company, at 49, New Foras Road, Byculla.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW STREET.

JUST RECEIVED A FURTHER PARCEL OF THE CELEBRATED

"FLOR DE JAVA" CIGARS,

FREE DRAUGHT, IMPROVED SHAPE, SPLENDID CONDITION.

Possessing the specially distinctive character of the HAVANNA, with its accompanying FLAVOUR and BOUQUET, they will recommend themselves to smokers desirous of a mild, free, and fragrant Cigar, particularly during the present damp season.

	Box of 1,000	100.
FLOR DE JAVA, "COQUETAS"	Rs. 30	Rs. 3 8
Do. "TRABUCOS"	„ 35	„ 4 0
Do. "ROYALS"	... „ 40	„ 4 8

Not to be confounded with so-called Java Cigars obtaining elsewhere. These are the ONLY ORIGINAL "Flor de Javas."

Samples forwarded on application.

J. NEUBERG,

5, MEADOW-STREET, BOMBAY.

THE NEW LAND REVENUE POLICY OF THE BOMBAY GOVERNMENT:

TAXATION OF SUBSOIL WATER

AT THE

FORTHCOMING REVISION SETTLEMENTS IN GUJARAT,

BEING

A REPRINT OF ARTICLES AND LETTERS CHIEFLY FROM THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE*,

WITH

Appendix containing the Resolutions of the Bombay Government, dated the 26th March and 25th July, 1881, respectively.

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NEW STATIONERY,

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CAN BE HAD AT

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NOTE-PAPER.

	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP—Albert size, extra double thick	8 0	per ream.
Do. do. do. Blue	8 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, VELLUM REP—extra double thick, octavo	8 0	„
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IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, large octavo	7 8	„
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THE "CASTLE"—Double thick, cream laid, octavo	5 8	„
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THICK SATIN SUPERFINE CREAM LAID—Albert size	3 0	„
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Ditto.—Azure wove ditto.	2 8	„
THICK RELIANCE.—Good thick serviceable Note-paper, Cream Laid	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM LAID Note-paper	2 8	„
"RELIANCE" Note-paper, Superfine, Cream Laid, extra good quality	2 8	„
SUPERFINE CREAM Note-paper, "S. D. 5,"	2 0	„
CREAM LAID Note-paper, "S. D. 3," a serviceable sheet	1 8	„

All the above are in four packets of five quires each, which may be had singly.

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	Rs. a.	
IMPERIAL TREASURY, ROSE REP, to match "Albert"	1 4	per 100
IMPERIAL TREASURY, BLUE REP.	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY VELLUM REP, to match octavo of same quality	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match Queen size	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID—extra thick, to match large octavo note-paper	1 8	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY, Vellum Rep, to match "Albert" note-paper of same quality	1 4	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match octavo note-paper	1 4	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match "Castle" note-paper	1 0	„
DOUBLE THICK, SUPERFINE CREAM LAID, to match large octavo of same quality	1 0	„
IMPERIAL TREASURY CREAM LAID, to match Queen size, extra thick	1 0	„
"VELLUM," strong, thick, unglazed, to match Imperial Vellum note-paper	2 2	per 250
CREAM LAID, Court Shape to match Thick Satin note-paper	1 4	„
COMMERCIAL BANK.—Large size envelope, as good as hand made, to match Bank Large Post, (cream or azure)	4 12	per 1,000
CANADIAN BUFF, No. 6	3 0	„
„ „ No. 7	3 12	„
DRABS.—Beautifully finished, pale ashy tint, very strong and opaque	4 8	„
MOTTLED GREY.—Same quality as above—beautifully finished	4 8	„
"MAGIC," Quality 11B, large size to hold a Post Note-paper	4 4	„
AFRICAN GLOBE.—Superior white envelope, high flap, with broad cover for printing addresses	3 4	per 100
"QUALITY J," Superfine Cream Laid	3 0	per 1,000.
THISTLE.—A highly glazed white envelope	3 0	„
YELLOWS.—Superior quality	2 8	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 7, larger than "Advertiser," No. 4	2 4	„
RAILWAY BUFFS.—Cheap, and neat envelope for daily use	2 0	„
"ADVERTISER," No. 4, better quality than the above	1 14	„
"SPECIAL," No. 7, larger size, than the above	1 12	„
"SPECIAL," Superfine Cream Laid, small size	1 10	„
SQUARE No. 1.—White, glazed, very thick and highly finished	2 0	per 250
SQUARE No. 2.—Same size as above, but a little thinner	1 8	„
SQUARE, SMALL.—To fit chit papers, glazed, white and thick	1 4	„
"GLOBE, O," extra large square Envelope	1 4	„
"GLOBE, P," square, well-finished Envelope	0 14	„
VALUABLES.—Handmade Envelope for remittances, white outside, salmon inside, very strong Envelope	1 8	per 100
LARGE SQUARE.—For invitation cards	0 8	„

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IN CONVENIENT BOXES.

OLEOGRAPH STATIONERY Boxes with brass clasp, containing 100 sheets superior Note-paper and 100 Envelopes to match	2 8	each.
"APSLEY" Box.—Paper box, containing 48 sheets Note-paper and 48 Envelopes double thick, delicate tints, assorted	0 12	„
EXPRESS CARDS.—Very handsome cards, gilt edged, with envelopes of the latest style to match, Cream, White, Fawn, Cerulean, or Grey colour, 50 Cards and 50 Envelopes in each box	1 0	„

Other varieties, from Annas 8 to Rs. 2-8 per box.

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Samples of Notepaper and Envelopes free on application.

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UNDERTAKE COLLECTION OF OUTSTANDING DEBTS.

No. 9, HUMMUM STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

NOTICES.

NOTICE TO THE PUBLIC.

THE HOUSE LAROCHE JOUBERT & CIE warns the Public against a Label Duborde Goumart and Cie in circulation, which is nothing but an ILLEGAL IMITATION of their TRADE MARK for Laid Linear Paper.

BOMBAY CLUB.

THE HALF-YEARLY GENERAL MEETING of the Members of the Club will be held in the Club House, on FRIDAY, the 26th August next, at 5-30 p.m.

JAS. B. HAWORTH,
Honorary Secretary.

25th July, 1887.

NOTICE is hereby given that the PARTNERSHIP formerly existing between THOMAS LIDBETTER and HENRY STEAD has this day been DISSOLVED by a decree of the High Court in the suit of Thomas Lidbetter vs. Henry Stead as from the 1st June 1887. The undersigned will continue to carry on the business of Notary Public, Average Adjuster, Accountant, and Auditor, on his own account, at his present place of business No 10, Meadow Street.—Dated this 26th day of July 1887.—THOMAS LIDBETTER, Notary Public, &c.

FOR SALE.

TENDERS for the PURCHASE of H. M. S. Screw Steamship "BRITON" will be received by the Director of the Indian Marine, at Bombay, up to noon of FRIDAY, the 5th August 1887, and must be sent by Registered Post.

2. For conditions of sale, description, &c., of vessel see "Bombay Government Gazette" of 21st and 28th July and 4th August 1887, or apply to the undersigned.

J. HEXT,
Director of the Indian Marine.

H. M. I. M. Dockyard, Bombay, 14th July 1887.

MARINE HOTEL, BANDRA.

MRS. TAYLOR, Proprietress of TAYLOR'S HOTEL, Fort, Bombay, has rented a large House at Bandra in which she purposes establishing a first class Hotel.

The Hotel is very commodious, pleasantly situated, and has recently, at considerable expense, been put into thorough repair, thus rendering it a most desirable and comfortable residence. Trains run to and from Bombay every twenty minutes, and carriages are always procurable at the Station, from which it is ten minutes' drive to the Hotel. Residents of this Hotel, may at any time have their meals at Taylor's Hotel, Fort, Bombay. The Hotel will be opened on the 1st August 1887, and Mrs. Taylor trusts that by exercising the same careful personal supervision, as at her Fort Hotel, to merit a large share of public support.

H. H. THE NIZAM'S GUARANTEED STATE RAILWAYS COMPANY, Limited.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of STATIONERY

for five months, say August—December 1887.

Forms of Tenders—Schedules A. and B.—can be had at this Office, where Samples also can be seen. Each Schedule can be tendered for separately.

Tenders to be submitted on the prescribed form and superscribed

"TENDERS FOR STATIONERY"

by 1-0 p.m. (Sunfire) on the 2nd August next.

Delivery to be given free on trucks at Waree Bunder.

The successful Tenderer will be required to deposit 5 per cent. on the total estimated amount of the Contract as Security for the due fulfilment of the same.

The Agent and Chief Engineer does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any tender.

C. A. WINTER,
Bombay Agent.

Treacher's Buildings (Fort) Bombay, 25th July 1887.

GERMAN LLOYD

MARINE INSURANCE COMPANY, Ld.

CAPITAL M3,000,000—RESERVE FUND M750,000

EVERY DESCRIPTION of SEA-RISKS accepted at most favorable Rates.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

DAVEY, PAXMAN & Co. STEAM ENGINES as supplied to Windsor Castle for H. M. the Queen, H. R. H. the Duke of Edinburgh, the Home and Colonial Governments, the Austrian, Italian, Spanish, Dutch, Swedish and other Governments. The Fisheries, Healtheries, Inventories Collideries, Post Offices, Lloyds, Board of Works, &c.

HIGHEST AWARDS—STOCKS ON HAND,

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

SHIPMAN KEROSINE ENGINE Co., Boston. No fuel but kerosine oil. No Engineer. THE BEST ENGINE FOR INDIA. Stocks on hand. Can be seen at.

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STEAM ENGINES FOR SALE!

MARSHALL'S Portable, 12 H. P. Second-hand, in Perfect Condition

ROBEY'S 12 H. P. Semi-portable, new.

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INDIAN ELECTRIC LIGHT COMPANY, Ld.

(Gramme and Jablochkoff Patents)

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THE above comprise all the chief systems of Electric Light and Power in use in Europe.

PRICES OF ALL MATERIAL HAVE BEEN CONSIDERABLY REDUCED.

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TELEPHONES & ELECTRIC BELLS.

The new MAGNETO TELEPHONES require no BATTERY!!

INSULATED WIRE AND CABLE

(FELTEN & GUILLEAUME'S)

FOR ELECTRIC LIGHTING, BELLS, Telephones Submarine, Underground and Mining Operations, As supplied to the English, Colonial and Foreign Governments.

STOCKS ON HAND.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents.

CIE DES CRISTALLERIES DE BACCARAT.

THE Depot of this world-famed Company's Glass and Crystal Ware is now opened, and the Public is invited to visit an exhibition of CRYSTAL CHANDELIERS, TABLE AND ORNAMENTAL WARE, VASES, &C., ART PORCELAINS, REAL AND ZINC ARTISTIC BRONZE WARE, MIRRORS, &C., such as has never been seen in India.

ORDERS FROM DEALER'S REGISTERED FREE OF COMMISSION, AT FABRIK PRICES.

F. FISCHER & Co., Agents for India.

Depot, New Buildings, Meadows Street.

PILSENER BEER—UNSURPASSED QUALITY.

Special price to introduce it largely.

QUARTS ..... Rs. 4-8 per doz.
PINTS ..... „ 2-12 „

In quantities of not less than 1 case.

F. FISCHER & CO.

GRATEFUL—COMFORTING.

EPPS'S COCOA.

BREAKFAST.

"By a thorough knowledge of the natural laws which govern the operations of digestion and nutrition, and by a careful application of the fine properties of well-selected Cocoa, Mr. Epps has provided our breakfast tables with a delicately-flavoured beverage which may save us many heavy doctors' bills. It is by the judicious use of such articles of diet that a constitution may be gradually built up until strong enough to resist every tendency to disease. Hundreds of subtle maladies are floating around us, ready to attack wherever there is a weak point. We may escape many a fatal shaft by keeping ourselves well fortified with pure blood and a properly nourished frame."—*See article of the Civil Service Gazette.*

Made simply with boiling wate or milk.

Sold in ½lb. and pound tins, labels thus :—

JAMES EPPS & CO.,
HOMŒOPATHIC CHEMISTS,
LONDON.

ALSO MAKERS OF EPPS'S CHOCOLATE ESSENCE.

SARSAPARILLA.

Wilkinson's Essence or Fluid Extract of

RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA

Is the ONLY PREPARATION RECOGNISED by the FACULTY as a WONDERFUL PURIFIER of the HUMAN BLOOD

It is not too much to say that those suffering from the effects of TROPICAL CLIMATES, such as TORPID LIVER, DEBILITY, ATTENUATION of BODY, ERUPTIONS, LASSITUDE, &c., will by taking this extraordinary ESSENCE of RED JAMAICA SARSAPARILLA, soon find relief and ultimately a cure. It is asserted by those who take a little DAILY the system be comes less liable to attacks of illness.

"We cannot speak too highly of it."—*Lancet.*

"We recommend our *Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla*."—*Medical Review.*

"The only preparation for removing what may be called the Sequelæ of a mercurial course."—*Sir R. Martin.*

The late Lord Clyde, writing for a further supply of *Wilkinson's Sarsaparilla*, says, "I am never without it, for when feeling depressed or out of sorts from anxiety or fatigue, a dose or two animates me."

"Your *Essence of Red Jamaica Sarsaparilla* CURED me of a Torpid Liver after all other remedies failed.—*Earl of Aldborough.*

PREPARED ONLY BY

THOMAS WILKINSON (Member of the Pharmaceutical Society) 270 Regent St., London.

Sold in small, medium and large bottles.

CAUTION.—Many spurious, worthless, and injurious preparations are offered to the Public; see that both Bottle and Label have the Name and Address also Trade Mark W. in a diamond) at the bottom of the bottle.

WILKINSON'S

BRONCHIO-THORACIC LOZENGES.

AGENTS: TREACHER AND Co., KEMP AND Co., ROGERS AND Co. SOLTON AND Co., and PHILLIP AND Co., Bombay, and all respectable Firms in India.

GENUINE AND PURE WINES.

(STOCKS IN BOMBAY.)

MADEIRAS, 8 qualities, from the celebrated "Blandy" Stock.

From Rs. 20 to Rs. 50, per doz. quarts.

PORTS 4 „ „ Hooper Brothers, Oporto.

From Rs. 18 to 28, per doz. qts., Pints Rs. 2, extra per case.

SHERRIES 6 „ „ Manuel Gaztelu e Yriarte, Cadiz.

From Rs. 18 to Rs. 27, per doz. quarts.

The above Wines are all CAREFULLY and SPECIALLY SELECTED for the Indian Market.

SAMPLE BOTTLES FORWARDED ON RECEIPT OF P.O.O.

Full particulars, prices, and terms from

R. RAMCHANDRA & CO., Military Square, Bombay,

SOLE AGENTS FOR THE PRESIDENCY.

SEASON 1887-1888.

FRENCH CAMBRIC SHIRTINGS

OXFORD SHIRTINGS.

WE have a splendid selection of the above fashionable Shirtings of BEST FRENCH MANUFACTURE. Very neat and new designs

Made to measure. Rs. 33 for ½ doz.

Also a large assortment of BEST SCOTCH OXFORD SHIRTINGS, all the new stripes and checks. This material is eminently suitable for, Monsoon Wear.

Made to measure. Rs. 36 for ½ doz.

We Guarantee Perfect Fit and Workmanship. Patterns and Self-measurement Forms Post free on application.

BADHAM, PILE & Co., Ld.,

SHIRTMAKERS AND HOSIERS,

BOMBAY, POONA & SECUNDERABAD.

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL ... 83,100,000
RESERVE FUND ... 800 000

LONDON BANKERS

BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON.

Messrs. C J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—32, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods as rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted from through the Bank.

C. LOWELL, Manager.

Rampart Row, W.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, (Ld.)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.

Interest is allowed on Current Deposit Accounts a 2 per cent. per annum on the daily balances up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest will be allowed on balances under Rs. 1,000.

FIXED DEPOSITS.

The Bank allows interest on Fixed Deposits for 12 months at the rate of 4½ per cent. per annum. Rates for shorter periods can be ascertained on application.

EXCHANGE.

The Bank negotiates and collects Bills payable in London, Calcutta, Madras, Kurrachee, and Colombo. It also grants Drafts on London and its Branches and Agencies at the Current Rates of Exchange.

By Order of the Directors,
WM. A. BAKER,
Manager.

NEW ORIENTAL BANK CORPORATION, Limited.

PAID-UP CAPITAL ..... £500,000.

LONDON BANKERS:
UNION BANK OF LONDON.
BANK OF SCOTLAND.

DEPOSITS are received at the undermentioned Rates of Interest :—

FIXED, for 12 months ..... 5 per cent. per annum.
„ „ 6 „ ..... 4 per cent. „

and for other periods subject to special arrangement.

INTEREST at 2 per cent. is allowed on current account daily balances not exceeding Rs. 25,000.

DRAFTS granted on London, Scotland, and Ireland and the Bank's Agencies in the East.

SECURITIES received for Custody; no commission charged on withdrawal. Interest and Dividends collected and the purchase and sale of Securities effected.

CLAIMS on the Official Liquidator of the Oriental Bank Corporation are purchased for cash or exchanged for Fixed Deposits of the New Oriental Bank on terms to be learned on application.

A. F. SIMPSON, Manager,
Bombay Branch.

CARIMBHOY JEEWAJEE,

GENERAL MERCHANT.

SUPPLIER OF PUBLIC WORKS, MUNICIPALITY AND RAILWAY REQUISITES.

CARPENTERS', ENGINEERING, & SMITHS' TOOLS RULES—BOX, IVORY, AND STEEL.
TAPES—METALLIC, LINEN, AND STEEL.
LEVELS—WOOD, BRASS, AND IRON.
CHUBB'S PADS AND BOXES LOCKS
GARDEN IMPLEMENTS AND PUMPS.
HOLLOWARE AND HOUSEHOLD GOODS.
&c., &c., &c.
DOOR FIXTURES AND FASTENINGS, IN ALL VARIETIES.

10, LOHAR CHAWL, BOMBAY.

DIAMOND DYES.

ECONOMY IN DRESSING!

Any fabric or fancy article can be easily and perfectly colored to any shade by using the

DIAMOND DYES.

They are the only dyes manufactured with full directions given for coloring Wool, Silk, and Cotton Goods. All colors fast and durable. BLACK, BROWN, GREEN, BLUE, SCARLET, CARDINAL RED, NAVY BLUE, SEAL BROWN, OLIVE GREEN, TERRA COTTA and 32 other best colors. Each packet will color one to four pounds of goods. If you have never used dyes try these at once. You will be delighted. Price 6d. a packet. 40 colored samples and a pretty story book given free of charge by the dealer.

DIAMOND GOLD, SILVER, BRONZE, and COPPER PAINTS

for gilding Fancy Baskets, Frames Lamps, Chandeliers, and for all kinds of Ornamental work. Equa to any of the high-priced kinds Price 6d. a packet.

ARTIST'S BLACK

for Blacking Furniture and wooden or metallic article no other preparation equals the Diamond Artist's Black. One trial will convince any one of its great usefulness. Price of Artist's Black, 6d.

For sale by all Chemists and Storekeepers

WELLS AND RICHARDSON CO.,

56, Shoe Lane, Charterhouse Street, London, E. C. Trade and Native dealers supplied at wholesale prices by

TREACHER AND COMPANY, Limited,

Bombay Poona and Byculla.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & Co. are now IMPORTING WINES from the LEADING CONTINENTAL HOUSES, from whom the CLUBS and MESSES obtain their Supplies, thus removing the difficulty so often experienced by Europeans in this country of obtaining thoroughly sound Wines at a moderate cost.

For list of Prices apply to

THE HEAD GODOWN-KEEPER,
6, Apollo Street, Bombay.

NOTICE

Messrs. HENRY S. KING CO.,

LONDON,

EXECUTE ORDERS FROM ANY

CO-OPERATIVE STORE CATALOGUE,

Supplying Goods of equal quality and at the same prices. No Orders executed unless accompanied by a all remmittance.

DR. DE ROOS'

CONCENTRATED GUTTÆ VITÆ OR VEGETABLE LIFE DROPS.

THE alchemists of old spent years in endeavouring to find out the means of transmuting the baser metals into gold, but in vain. It was, however, reserved for a physician of the 19th Century to make a far more valuable discovery in occult science—the result of deep research into the arcana of Nature's mysteries—which is here offered to the world; and the palatial results of a quarter of a century, during which time this wonderful medicine has been tried in every quarter of the globe, all corroborate the most sanguine of the Inventor's hopes. Thousands of voluntary testimonials from grateful patients testify to the fact that from this remarkable tonic alone, new life has been imparted to numbers of debilitated individuals; and it is not too much to say that hundreds of persons are at the present day in full enjoyment of their mental and bodily powers—in thorough good health—who previously were confirmed hypochondriacs, had been given up by the faculty as incurable and left to drag out the remainder of their existence a misery to themselves, and a continual anxiety to their friends.

This great life-reviving medicine gives vitality and strength to the most shattered constitutions. It not only strengthens the system but purifies the blood, and promotes a healthy circulation of the fluids, thus imparting strength and tone to the nerves, enlivening and invigorating both body and mind. It greatly improves the appetite and restores the digestive powers, whilst for dyspeptic persons it is unrivalled. Those who (from long residence in tropical climates) suffer from languor and relaxation, as also all persons going to the East or West Indies, should provide themselves with this important article of health.

Youth and age equally participate in the miraculous effects of this wondrous medicine, for whether the body be debilitated in early life, or sinking under the advance of years, a few doses will speedily afford assurance o returning health, by giving tone to the muscular and nervous systems, and through the organs of digestion, renovating the whole constitution. To the young it affords health, strength, and spirits, in place of lassitude and debility; while to the aged and infirm it marvellously furnishes great relief and comfort, by gently and safely invigorating the whole corporeal frame; and although it is not put forward as imparting immortality, it will certainly gild the autumn of declining years, and in all cases, calmly and serenely protract the close of life. For females of all ages, as also for delicate children, we cannot take cod-liver oil, the Gutte Vitæ will be found a great boon—being far superior in its strengthening properties, and at the same time so pleasant to the palate that it can hardly be called a medicine. To married persons, especially, this preparation will prove invaluable, giving strength and vigour in place of lassitude and incapacity for exertion. Price, 11s. and 33s. per bottle. The large size contains sufficient for four weeks.

PAINS IN THE BACK, GRAVEL, LUMBAGO, RHEUMATISM, GOUT, DISEASES OF THE KIDNEYS AND BLADDER, STRICTURES, &c

DR. DE ROOS'

COMPOUND RENAL PILLS

Are justly celebrated all over the world as the most safe and speedy remedy for the above dangerous complaints, Discharges of any kind, Stone in the Bladder and diseases of the Kidneys and Urinary Organs generally.

These celebrated Pills are an infallible remedy in the most obstinate cases. By their use alone many thousands are annually restored to health and the agonies of gout and rheumatism may now be considered a voluntary affliction, as no one need suffer these excruciating torments if they will only have recourse to these Pills, which are confidently recommended by the proprietor as the only real specific; whilst for weakness across the loins, sandy or other deposit in the water, and in all cases of renal or urinary disturbance, they are, indeed, unrivalled. They correct acidity of the stomach, promote the functions of the liver and kidneys, thereby preventing stone in the bladder, &c. Many complaints, long supposed to be nervous, often arise solely from contamination of the blood with certain impurities which should have been carried off by the kidneys. Thousands of testimonials from grateful patients attest their marvellous efficacy. In packages 1s., 1½d., 2s. 9d., 4s. 6d., 11s. and 33s.

THE MOST WONDERFUL PILLS IN THE WORLD

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BOMBAY BRANCH

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Polo, Maidan, 5-15 p.m.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessels arrived yesterday:—Mocca (s), from Mozambique; Peveril (s), and Fulwood (ship), Cardiff; and Nevasa (s), Coast and Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday:—Fernlands (s), for Torre-del Anunziata; and Esther Roy (ship), Liverpool.

LONGEVITY.—Bai Maneckbai, widow of Cooverjee Sorabjee Vesoogara, died on the 19th inst., at the village of Vesoo, in the Surat District, at the age of 111 years.

POLO.—The game this evening will be:—Black and Yellow—Mr. Summer (captain), Mr. Murray, Mr. Sladen and Mr. Ker and Mr. Warner, half-time, *vs.* White—Mr. Craigie (captain), Major Roohfort, Mr. Fenton, and Mr. Armstrong and Mr. Graham, half-time. Play will commence at 5-15 p. m.

THE NATIVE PHILHARMONIC SOCIETY.—The lease of the premises occupied by the society expires in a short time; and the members are looking about for a suitable piece of land on which to erect a building of their own.

DEPUTY UNIVERSITY REGISTRAR.—Owing to the retirement on pension of the present incumbent, Mr. Cowasjee Nowrojee Vulsara, head clerk to the Municipal Commissioner of Bombay, has been appointed Deputy Registrar of the Bombay University.

REPORTED THEFTS.—Mr. James Brooks, living at Bellasis Road, reported to the police on Wednesday the theft of a gold watch and gold chain, valued at Rs. 170, from his premises on the 24th instant.—Rugoonath Hurry, living at Damur Lane, reported to the police the theft of a silver anklet, valued at Rs. 60, on Wednesday last, from a room in his premises.

ADDRESS TO LADY DINSHAW M. PETIT.—The Parsee ladies of Madras have prepared an address for presentation to Lady Dinshaw M. Petit, congratulating her on the title of knighthood conferred upon her husband, and the consequent title of Lady derived by herself. The address is printed in gold and colours on an elegant cardboard, the borders of which have been artistically embroidered. It is to be encased in a sandalwood frame.

THE THEFT OF THE DIAMOND MIRROR.—Upon a statement made by Nanabhoy Dinshaw, who is at present in police custody, the whole of the diamonds and other precious stones with which the valuable mirror belonging to Bai Mollibai was studded, and which was stolen from her premises in Parsee Bazaar Street of the night of 11th June last, has been recovered, having been found buried underground near by the Hindoo burning ground at Sonapore, at a place pointed out by Nanabhoy. The mirror itself is said to have been broken up to pieces and disposed of, the gold frame being melted down. The parties concerned in the theft were two persons: the one an Eranee Parsee named Dina, who also is at present in police custody, and another named Khasroo, who is at large.

BIRTHS AND DEATHS IN BOMBAY.—The total number of deaths registered during the week ending Tuesday, 26th July, 1887, was 404, being 30 more than the preceding week and 10 less than the week ending the 20th July 1886, and 40 less than the corresponding period in the preceding five years. During the week 300 births were reported in the different districts. There were 12 deaths from cholera last week. The rate of mortality per 1,000 of the population was 22·57. There were 86 deaths from remittent fever, being 16 more than the last week and 7 less than the corresponding week of last year. The deaths from diseases of the respiratory system, diarrhœa and dysentery were 60, 17 and 7 last week, against 87, 17 and 7, respectively, in the corresponding week of last year.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S BALL.—The Jubilee Ball given at Gunesh Khind by Their Excellencies the Governor and Lady Reay on Tuesday night was very largely attended, not far short of 400 guests being present. The beautiful grounds looked their best, being illuminated with many-coloured lamps; and the night being fortunately clear and fine, everything passed off comfortably and well. The guests were invited for 9-30 p.m., and dancing commenced about half an hour later, H. E the Governor's band playing as a matter of course. At the time when Government House was first built, it was considered by many that the ball-room was made unnecessarily large; but on Tuesday night it was a subject of general remark that the room was inconveniently crowded, although the verandahs and grounds were far from deserted. Refreshments were served throughout the evening, and at 12 midnight supper was announced, the supper-room being prettily decorated for the occasion. Dancing was kept up with spirit till nearly 3 A M, at which time the guests departed, carrying away with them pleasant recollections of the Government Jubilee Ball.—*Deccan Herald.*

THE KHOJA ANCESTRAL PROPERTY SUIT.

THE hearing of the case of Cassumbhoy Ahmedbhoy *vs.* Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another was resumed before the Hon. Mr. Justice Jardine at the High Court yesterday. Mr. Lang and Mr. Jardine, instructed by Messrs. Ardasir, Hormusjee, and Dinshaw, appeared for the plaintiff; and the Hon. Mr. Macpherson and Mr. Starling, instructed by Messrs. Jefferson, Bhaishunker and Dinshaw, appeared for the defendant. The examination of witnesses on behalf of the plaintiff was continued.

Jivajee Athoobhai Bhojee, a Rajput by caste, and a Bhayad of the Rao of Cutch, said he held a one-sixth share in twelve villages given as an inam to his ancestors, the revenue of which was one lakh of rupees. In his village of Badressor, there were a number of Khojas, about 50 or 60 families. He was aware that there was a custom of partition of estates between father and son among the Khojas. Such partitions often took place, and witness himself had assisted at such partitions.

In cross-examination by Mr. Starling, witness admitted that he was fifteen degrees removed from any of the Bhayads who had criminal or civil jurisdiction. The Khojas in his own village made no distinction between ancestral and self-acquired property when dividing it.

To the Judge: All the Khojas in our village are cultivators.

Dhurumsey Poonjabhoy said he was a leading member of the Khoja community, and one of the oldest Justices of the Peace of the city. His father was a moolee in Samvat 1803. In 1807, he was a kamaria of the Khojas, and he was well acquainted with their customs; and he agreed with the Judges that Hindu law in general governed the Khoja in matters of succession and inheritance. Witness was of opinion that a son could demand a share of the ancestral property from his father. A father could not dispose of the ancestral property against the wishes of his son either by gift or will. According to his view, a son at his birth acquired a claim to the ancestral property. The rights of the father and son with respect to ancestral property were equal. Witness never knew of Khojas, either by will or by gift, willing the property away from the son. In his own experience, the claims of sons against their fathers for partition of ancestral property were generally amicably arranged.

Cross-examined by Mr. Starling, witness said he had filed his petition in the Insolvent Court. His liabilities were Rs. 20,000, but he had paid all his creditors. His petition had not been dismissed, and he had not obtained his discharge; but no creditor had now any claim against him. He had not been obliged to conceal himself from his creditors. Witness had been to Kathiawar with the plaintiff, who paid all his expenses. Witness stopped in the house there; but the plaintiff went about collecting evidence. When witness was 18 years of age, his father kept a shop for the sale of bangles and iron.

Mr. Starling: Broken bangles?

Witness: The bangles were broken as well as entire. (A laugh.) At the age of 18 years, I was the kamaria of the caste and used to administer justice to all Khojas at the time. My father was the mookhee of the caste, and I was the kamaria. I think I must have settled about a hundred disputes since Samvat 1900; and all the particulars are entered in the jumat books. I alone settle big cases. I took up Ahmedbhoy's case about two months ago, but Ahmedbhoy said his son would not listen.

Mr. Starling: Can you mention any case which you settled within the last six months?

Witness: I have not settled any case within the last six months?

Mr. Starling: Or within a year?

Witness: I can remember only one. Within the last year. I don't remember in what cases I gave assistance in the settlement. My memory is not as good as it was three or four years ago. I can remember a great deal, but you (Mr. Starling) confuse me. (Laughter.)

Mr. Starling: You have discontinued settling cases within the last few years, because your memory is not as good as it was before?

Witness: My memory is very good still, but I have not got money. All the money is gone to Ahmedbhoy. If I had money, they would all come to me for settlement of their disputes; but my money is gone to Ahmedbhoy. (A laugh.)

Further hearing of the case was adjourned until this morning.

THE TALUKDARI-GIRASIA SCHOOL AT WADHWAN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

WADHWAN, JULY 27.

THE annual athletic sports of the Talukdari-Girasia School came off on the 21st and 23rd instant, and were, according to the opinion of all the spectators, quite a success—a fact attributable principally to the interest taken in them by Colonel Phillips, First Assistant Political Agent in charge of the Jhalawad Prant, and to the liberality of the Chiefs of Jhalawad, those coming specially forward being H. H. the Raj Saheb of Dhrangdra, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, the Thakore Sahebs of Sayla, Lakhtar, Chuda and Muli, and Rao Bahadur Gunpatrao N. Laud on behalf of the young Raj Saheb of Vankaner. All the above named Chiefs were invited by Colonel Phillips to witness the sports, and the readiness with which they accepted the invitation, together with the pleasure they seemed to take in the keen rivalry between the competitors, indicated at a glance that they appreciated what the Government was doing to improve the condition of the Talukdars and Bhayats of Kattyawar. The Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan, who is a warm friend of the institution, and does all in his power to further its interests, kindly allowed his band to play on both evenings to enliven the intervals between the events, which might otherwise have been dull.

After the termination of the sports on the second evening, before the prizes were given away, Colonel Phillips took the opportunity, as there was a good gathering of Chiefs, to present the Thakor Saheb of Sayla with a 'Kharita' from Government, conferring on him the title of 'Thakor Saheb.' This was followed by the presentation of prizes to the successful competitors by H. H. the Raj Saheb, who all through the evening evinced keen interest in the sports, but more especially when the boys pulled the "World" twice over the line in the Tug-of-war. His Highness was then heard to exclaim, "Sha bash, the Kshatris (Rajputs) have won!"

When the winners had retired with their prizes, one of the senior boys came forward and read the following brief address in English:—Colonel Phillips, your Highness, Thakor Sahebs, Ladies and Gentlemen,—I am sure we are all most thankful to you for so kindly gracing this occasion with your presence. We need hardly say that we have thoroughly enjoyed ourselves these two evenings, and that it is entirely owing to your kindness H. H. the Raj Saheb, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and other Thakore Sahebs and the gentlemen of the station have provided valuable and handsome prizes, which we have competed for eagerly, as they were well worth trying for. The liberality of the Chiefs of Kattywar is proverbial, and this is a further proof of it. To you Colonel Phillips is due all the *kudos* for getting up everything so well, and taking unbounded interest in us and our little doings.

Colonel Phillips then rose and, on behalf of H. H. the Raj Saheb and the other Chiefs, replied in a short but well-chosen speech, congratulating the boys and their head master, Mr. S. A. Strip, on the successful termination of the sports. He said that he had thought that sports such as had been witnessed that evening could only be seen in England and amongst English boys, but that he was glad to see as good in India. That he was sure that all present had enjoyed themselves thoroughly in seeing the hearty manner in which the boys had competed for the prizes; and he reminded the boys of the good Latin proverb, which translated is, a sound mind in a sound body, and that to attain that end they were to follow the healthy course laid out for them by Mr. Strip. As to the success of the sports, Colonel Phillips said that he would disclaim all credit in the matter to himself, as those to whom it was chiefly due were the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and Mr. Strip.

The Colonel then called for three cheers for H. H. the Raj Saheb, and the call was responded to most lustily by the boys. This was followed by ringing cheers, led by Mr. Strip, for Colonel Phillips, the Thakore Saheb of Wadhwan and the other Chiefs. The evening's entertainment then terminated.

The following is the programme with the names of the winners:—

1ST DAY, THURSDAY, 21ST JULY.

¼ Mile Race Open to All.—1st prize, watch, Kasalsingh; 2nd prize, tennis bat, Khumansingh; 3rd prize, chess-board, Harisingh.

100 yards Foot Race, for All under 12.—1st prize, flask, Bhausingh; 2nd prize, pocket knife, Lakha Vala.

100 Yards Foot Race, for All under 15.—1st prize, writing box, Jamsingh; 2nd prize, cricket ball, Chandrasingh.

100 Yards Foot Race, open to All.—1st prize, lawn-tennis bat, Jethsur Khachar; 2nd prize, watch chain, Khumansingh.

High Jump, for All up to 13.—1st prize, cricket bat, Bhausingh; 2nd prize, flask, Lakha Vala.

High Jump, for All up to 16.—1st prize, hunting crop, Shivsingh; 2nd prize, whip, Ajubhai.

High Jump, Open to All.—1st prize, watch, Jasvantsingh; 2nd prize, flask, Khoda Khavad.

Throwing the Hammer, Open to All.—1st prize, photographic album, Abhesingh; 2nd prize, whip, Kasalsingh.

Hurdle Race, Open to All.—1st prize, lawn-tennis bat, Shivsingh; 2nd prize, set of stumps, Kasalsingh; prize, inkstand, Jethsur Khachar.

Leg-to-leg Race, Open to All.—1st prize, cricket balls, Harisingh and Jalamsingh; 2nd prize, Japan boxes, Bhagvatsingh and Khoda Khavad.

Sack Race, Open to All.—1st prize, writing-box, Malubha; 2nd prize, watch chain, Khoda Khavad.

Tug-of-War.—One-half of the school against the other half, Bharatsingh's side won. Prizes, pencil cases.

2ND DAY, SATURDAY, 23RD JULY.

Long Jump, for All up to 13.—1st prize, whip, Jamsingh; 2nd prize, pocket knife, Vajesingh.

Long Jump for All up to 16.—1st prize, lawn-tennis bat, Shivsingh; 2nd prize, flask, Khumansingh.

Long Jump, Open to All.—1st prize, watch, Maluba; 2nd prize, lawn-tennis bat, Jasvansingh.

Wrestling, Open to All.—1st prize, writing case, Abhesingh; 2nd prize, hunting crop, Kasalsingh.

Steeple-chase, Open to All.—1st prize, revolver, Khumansingh; 2nd prize, watch, Harisingh; 3rd prize, cricket bat, Narsingh.

Throwing the Cricket Ball for All up to 13—1st prize, watch chain, Sursingh; 2nd prize, stamp box, Vajesingh.

Throwing the Cricket Ball, for All up to 16.—1st prize cricket bat, Takhatsingh; 2nd prize, whip, Khumansingh.

Throwing the Cricket Ball for All.—1st prize, lawn-tennis bat, Bhagvatsingh; 2nd prize, hunting crop, Kasalsingh.

The Jeekhpsetjee Race, Open to All.—Riders to wear colours.—1st prizes, watch chains, Kasalsingh and Varsubha; 2nd prize, inkstands, Malubha and Baubha; 3rd prizes, Japan boxes, Narsingh and Bhowanisingh.

The Final Tug-of-War.—The School *versus* The World in the proportion of 3 to 2.—Prizes, pen-knives. The School won easily.

A prize (a handsome shawl from the Thakor Saheb of Wadhwan) for the winner of most prizes, Kasalsingh.

A CLAIM AGAINST A WIDOW.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, before Rao Bahadur Gunputrao Bhaskerji, Acting Third Judge, a Purdanasee named Ramrutton vullud Kalkaprasad, sought to recover the sum of Rs. 160-5-7 from a woman, named Luchmi, the widow of a Purdanee, named Gangadin vullud Ansari, being the amount of a promissory note executed by the defendant's husband, on the 20th November 1883. Mr. Munmohun appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Nusserwanjee for the defendant. The defence set up was that the defendant and her deceased husband had been living for some years past at Saranpore, in Upper India, and that this Court had no jurisdiction to try the suit, as she was not resident within the jurisdiction of the Court, and that during the past fourteen years she never visited Bombay. It was further urged that she had no assets in hand belonging to her deceased husband; that according to the Hindoo law the defendant is not the legal heir and representative of her deceased husband; and that for the last fourteen years she had been deserted by her husband on account of leprosy. Being affected with that disease she was held incapable of performing any religious ceremonies for her deceased husband, and was only entitled to maintenance in the estate of her husband.

After evidence was gone into, Mr. Munmohun, at the suggestion of the Court, applied to withdraw the suit.

His Honour granted the application, and directed the plaintiff to pay to the defendant Rs. 15 as her professional costs.

CLAIMS FOR INDENT GOODS.

YESTERDAY, at the Small Cause Court, Mr. N. Spencer, Acting Chief Judge, delivered the following judgment in the suit of Abdool Hoosein Curreembhoy *vs.* Alois Schweiger. Mr. Rustomjee Patel appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Burder, of Messrs. Winter and Burder, for the defendant.

His Honour said: On the 22nd April, 1886, the plaintiff gave the defendant an order or indent, No. 812, for ten cases of diamond cut beads. The following are the material parts of the order:—"I hereby request you to send me if possible the undermentioned goods. . . . It shall be optional with you to execute the whole or any part of this order." On the 18th May 1886, the plaintiff received a memo., Exh. D., from the defendant's office, signed on behalf of the defendant by Nusserwanjee Shapoorjee then a clerk in his employ, to the following effect:—"Indent No.— diamond cut beads by wire is placed" that is accepted. The plaintiff now tries to recover the damages he has sustained by the non-delivery of the beads. The indent was in due course forwarded by the defendant to the manufacturers at Bohemia for execution. I have no doubt the defendant did receive a telegram from his correspondents confirming the indent. The memo., Exhibit D., intimates that the confirmation has been received by "wire," and there is a note in pencil on the indent itself, which was produced by defendant, made by Nusserwanjee that it was "accepted, 15th May." Nusserwanjee says he sent the memo. after the receipt of letters confirming the indent, but his memory on this point is obviously incorrect. A reply by letter could not have been received by the 18th May. It is beyond question that Nusserwanjee had no fraudulent intention in sending that memo, though he may have acted without authority in so doing. This important fact, however, is admitted by the defendant, that the manufacturers confirmed the indent by *letter*. Nusserwanjee's authority to send the memo. of acceptance is denied. Mr. Rustomjee for plaintiff contended that when an indent has been given to a commission agent, and the manufacturers to whom it is forwarded for execution have intimated to the agent their acceptance of it, there is a complete and binding contract between the indentor and the agent., whether the latter sends the indentor notice of acceptance or no. I cannot accede to the proposition so broadly laid down. There cannot be a complete contract until intimation of the acceptance has been given to the indentor. The plaintiff says it is not his practice to intimate acceptance, but that if the manufacturers comply with the indents and send the goods, he then makes them over to the indentors. The defendant gives very cogent reasons for thus keeping himself free from liability. He says he has no control over the manufactures in Europe, who may fail to perform their contract after accepting the indent, and obviously it would be a troublesome and costly undertaking for him to proceed against them to recover any damages he might have to pay here for their breach. Mr. Rustomjee pointed out the opportunities of fraud this would give a dishonest agent, who if the goods arrived in a falling market could force them on the indentor, or sell them on his own account in a rising market. This is a matter for the consideration of the indentors; if they choose to deal with an agent who does not undertake to tell them whether their indents have been accepted, that is their affair. Since the institution of this suit the defendant has delivered one case of beads to the plaintiff. Mr. Burder argued that under the following clause in the order, "It shall be optional with you to execute the whole or any part of this order," the defendant had complied with the order by delivering one case, and that he was not bound to, and did not intend to, deliver any more. The order gives the defendant the option of undertaking to supply the whole or part of the indent, but when he has made his election to comply with the order in its entirety, he cannot afterwards be allowed to say he will do so only in part. I have said that when an agent intimates that an indent has been placed there is a complete contract, and the sole question in contest between the parties is whether Nusserwanjee had the defendant's authority to send the memo D., and if he had not whether the defendant has not subsequently ratified Nusserwanjee's act. The defendants swears that it is not his practice to intimate acceptances of indents, and the plaintiff admits that though he has been dealing with the defendant for a long time, this is the only acceptance he has ever received. Looking to the manner in which the defendant has been conducting his business, I think it very likely that if he had known that Nusserwanjee intended to send the acceptance Exhibit D. he would not have allowed him to do so, but certainly Nusserwanjee did not act dishonestly or secretly when he sent it. He was employed by the defendant as indent clerk in February or March 1886, when the telegram was received he probably considered his duty to inform the plaintiff of the acceptance, that being the usual course of business in most other offices. A copy of Exhibit D was made by him in the defendant's press-copy letter book. It is singular that this copy escaped the defendant's observation, but I will accept his statement that he was not aware of it until he received the plaintiff's letter of the 30th of August, 1886. In that letter, the plaintiff complains of the delay which has taken place in complying with his several indents, and refers to the acceptance of indent No. 812. On the 8th of September the defendant replied asking for copies of his acceptances. The plaintiff thereupon went to the defendant's office and showed him acceptance D. What was the defendant's conduct on that occasion? Nusserwanjee was then in his service and undertook to be so until February of this year. I will quote his own words, "I did not dismiss him on signing my name. I reproached him, and as I thought he had done it maliciously, but being new to the office, and not acquainted with the rules I did not take any further notice." He says he told the plaintiff that he had no "legal receipt," and could not claim from him as he had not signed D. The plaintiff on the other hand alleges that when he showed defendant Exhibit D., he inquired whether he held acceptances in connection with his other indents, and on his informing him that he did not, he replied that he was bound by Exhibit D. to complete indent No. 812, but that he was not bound as to the other indents. Does not the defendant's subsequent conduct corroborate the plaintiff's evidence that Nusserwanjee's authority was not repudiated. The defendant admits that he sent plaintiff's letter of the 30th of August to the manufacturers, and that he wrote to them "more than fifteen times" urging them to comply with the indent. He admits also that when Exhibit D was shown to him he promised "to take trouble to get the plaintiff the goods," and that he subsequently asked him "to come to a settlement on the matter and not go to Court." Again, when Messrs. Nanu and Hormusjee wrote to him on behalf of the plaintiff on the 20th of March, 1887, and mentioned that he had by his "letter of the 18th May, 1886, informed their client that his indent had been placed," the defendant in his reply does not say a word in repudiation of Nusserwanjee's authority; and lastly, after the institution of this suit, he writes to the plaintiff that he is prepared to deliver him one case. On a consideration of the whole of the evidence, I am of opinion that the defendant did consider himself bound by the notice of acceptance given by Nusserwanjee, and that he so informed the plaintiff, and that there was in consequence a complete contract for the execution of indent No. 812. The plaintiff is entitled to a verdict for the amount claimed, Rs. 937-8, with costs.

BURMA.

A BURMESE SAM SELLK.—The *Rangoon Times* of the 19th says:—"An amusing scence took place at the corner of Fraser and China Streets yesterday morning between two sweetmeat-sellers. The men were endeavouring to undersell each other, and at each reduction extolled the cheapness and quality of their respective articles most lustily. At last, when the price had come down to the lowest obb, one apparently gave up in despair for picking up his tray he beat a precipitate retreat. His rivals triumph however, was but shortlived for the seemingly vanquished party soon put in a reappearance and the contest was renewed but no sooner the former conqueror reduced his price as low as he dare, than a posse of native passers by stopped and commenced buying his sweets continuing to do so until the whole stock was exhausted. The vendor was evidently pleased at disposing of his goods so readily; but to his intense astonishment and disgust he saw the buyers go quietly over and deposit the whole of their purchases on the opposition stand, the owner of which had his apou a happy ruse by which to rid himself of his adversary and increase his stock at one stroke, for when he had taken his seeming departure he had only gone to collect a few friends, to whom he had given the means to buy out the other. This man then began to sell off both stocks at their original rates.

DR. DE JONGH'S LIGHT-BROWN COD LIVER OIL.—In weakness of children its efficacy is unequalled Thomas Hunt, Esq., F.R.C.S., late Medical Officer of Health, St. Giles's and Bloomsbury, writes: "In badly nourished infants, Dr. de Jongh's Cod Liver Oil is invaluable. The rapidity with which two or three tea-spoonfuls a day will fatten a young child is astonishing. The weight gained is three times the weight of the oil swallowed, or more. Children generally like the taste of Dr. de Jongh's Oil and when it is given them, often cry for more." Sold only in capsuled Imperial half-pints, pints, and quarts, by all chemists, druggists, and store-keepers. Sole Consignees.—Ansar, Harford and Co., 210, High Holborn, London.

MR. JOHN BRIGHT NOW AND TWENTY-ONE YEARS AGO.

MR. BRIGHT, having had his attention called to an extract recently published from a speech delivered by him to the Cork Farmers' Club twenty-one years ago, which said, "if you had a Parliament on College Green, clearly the tenants of Ireland, with the present feeling in Ireland, would be able to force that Parliament to any measure of justice they desired; but as you have to deal with a great Parliament sitting in London, all the clamour you make, the demands you may urge, from this side of the channel, come with it a very feeble effect in London," writes:—

18, Clifford-street, London, June 30.

Dear Sir,—What I said to the Cork Farmers' Club was true, and I have nothing to retract. The same may be said of Scotland and Wales, and of the great counties of Lancashire and Yorkshire; but it does not follow that it would be wise to establish so many Parliaments in order to give special influence to special portions of our population. When I spoke the representation of Ireland was divided, half on one side of the House and half on the other side. No Irish member or party seemed to know what Ireland required, and until the formation of the Government of Mr. Gladstone, at the end of the year 1868, no resolute attempt was made to deal with Irish questions. Up to this period the House of Lords had constantly rejected measures, however small, which were intended to redress any Irish grievance, and that House had done much to create the mischief which has followed. Since that period—since 1868—great measures of Irish relief have passed both Houses of Parliament; and Ireland has freely partaken of such legislation as it has been in the power of Government and Parliament to enact. Ireland is not neglected. The good measures passed since the year 1880 have been obstructed by a conspiracy which derives its funds and its inspiration to a large extent from enemies of England in the United States of America. But for the action of that conspiracy I believe the great Land Bill of 1881 would have given tranquillity to the tenantry of Ireland. I need not tell you how I have advocated economical and political change for Ireland long before they were mentioned or thought of by men and statesmen who now pretend to a special interest in the country. I am as true a friend to Ireland now as I have ever been, and it is for this reason that I object to sever the United Kingdom and to surrender 5,000,000 of our population to the rule of a conspiracy which is represented in the House of Commons by forty or fifty members who sit there by virtue of contributions from America from men whose avowed object is to separate Ireland from Great Britain, and permanently to break up the union of the three kingdoms. I have made no change in my opinions of the Irish question. Others have changed, and to them my consistency is offensive. They follow their leader and strive to look happy in the pit of difficulty and party ruin into which his mistakes have led them. I cannot join them or help them. I can only deplore the wreck of the Liberal party power which I see around me.—Yours &c.,

JOHN BRIGHT.

THE CONSERVATIVES AND THE SPALDING ELECTION.

MR. GOSCHEN, addressing a meeting of his constituents in St. James's Hall, on Wednesday, said, that since he accepted the position of general of a division in the army of which Lord Salisbury was the commander-in-chief, they had had many pitched battles, but had always come out victorious. The Union cause was stronger than ever before and Home Rule more discredited. In every campaign there were occasional reverses arising from ambuscades and surprises; but the result of the Spalding election, though it had thrown Sir William Harcourt off his head, should not demoralize the Unionist party. Notwithstanding unscrupulous obstruction, the Unionist party had shown themselves capable of passing legislation to preserve law and order in Ireland. They were anxious, also, to establish a claim upon the affection and confidence of the country by showing that they understood popular demands for remedies for many grievances and the removal of many anomalies. But their opponents would not give them a chance. The way was obstructed against many measures of improvement which the Government had designed. These opponents were lying in wait for the disintegration of the Unionist party through exhaustion; but he believed they would be disappointed. Mr. Goschen went over some of the domestic measures needed, and urged the Unionists to press them on the attention of the country and Parliament.

A VICTIM OF OPIUM-SMOKING.

THERE is at present in the Hospital of the charity a young non-commissioned officer, as he would be called in England, who is undergoing treatment as a victim to opium-smoking. The soldier, who is a man of education, has given a remarkable account of his experiences as an opium-smoker. He says that while in Tong-King or Cochin China one of the French generals caused an order to be issued against the use of the drug, and this very prohibition was the means of making several men try opium-smoking through curiosity. The non-commissioned officer went with some comrades to the smoking-saloon of a village. There a woman came to him and filled a long pipe with a small ball of what appeared to be thick brown syrup, made as consistent as wax. This the soldier was pressed to take, and, placing its bowl over a lamp which was light, he inhaled what seemed to be the fumes of sugar and burnt apples. He was at first rendered ill; but after a second pipe was plunged into the ecstatic dreams described by De Quincey, Baudelaire, and M. Paul Bonnetain. He seemed to float into a bath of lukewarm milk, and memories that had long lain hurried passed clearly through his imagination. He recollected forgotten melodies, snatches of songs, and extracts from the favourite authors; but when he spoke from the reverie he was perspiring with pain and fear. After this he kept up the habit for six months, smoking thirty grammes of opium per day of his departure for France. The man at present looks rather livid, and his general appearance is that of a person who had been paralyzed. It is expected, however, that he will be brought round by the treatment of the hospital physicians. M. Anatole France, who has asked the man for a statement of his experiences, says that at the present moment there is an opium saloon in Montmartre. It is chiefly frequented by young artists and sculptors, and he himself was allowed by special permission to enter a private room, where he saw stretched on a divan, lank and livid, one of the best-known sculptors in Paris, who was slowly poisoning himself with opium owing to the death of his wife, whose vision he was able to conjure up amid the fumes of the delicious drug.

THE "STROKE OF A DEAD MAN'S HAND."

THE following appears in an article on rural Sussex in the *Queen*:—

"There are old stories connected with the place—notably that of the wife-beater, whose tombstone in that pretty old churchyard still records, in sculptured condemnation, the story of how John Shotter dragged his wife out of bed and trampled on her arm, before throwing her downstairs to her death. In the corner is a skeleton, or Death, bending towards him 'in a threatening attitude from the top of an adjacent tomb.' As John Shotter, however, married again after he had done his wife to death just a hundred and ten years ago, it is to be presumed that he escaped the punishment of the law—no lynx-eyed press being then in existence.

"A grimmer story is connected with a place called North Heath, which had once its galloves like any other civilised part of England. It stood where the mail was robbed in the early spring of 1799; and on it swung in chains the bodies of two brothers Drewitt, found guilty of the robbery, and executed at Horsham one black thirteenth of April in the same year. They were then brought to the place of offence, and there they swung as a terror to evil-doers, according to the barbarous practice instituted by the second of our Georges. To the last the younger brother asserted his innocence, and swore that he had had no hand in the affair. Naturally he was not believed, and the sentence took effect. Now it is almost certain that he was not guilty, but that he died in lieu of his father, who was. After the execution the miserable father spent the remainder of his days in sitting at the foot of the gibbet on which swung the bodies of his two sons. Sussex, like other places, believes in the magic 'stroke of a dead man's hand'—now for this cure and now for that benefit. Here it is good for all affections of the throat, and people walk long distances for the good of the miracle, as great as those worked by Lourdes or Oropa. The younger Drewitt's body 'hung a many months, he not being guilty, and having on the new pair of deerskin breeches in which he was taken; and while he remained there children were held up, and his ghastly hand was swung across their throats to cure the cough or croup, or what not, with which they were afflicted."

KEMP & Co.'s EQUATORIAL HAIR DOUCHE imparts unspeakable comfort and a sense of refinement to the Toilet, refreshes the Brain, and counteracts the depressing influences of Hot Weather. Per Bottle Re. 1-8 and Re. 2-8.

LORD R. CHURCHILL AND SIR H. DRUMMOND WOLFF'S MISSION.

AT a Conservative meeting held in connexion with the Coventry election, the following telegram from Lord Randolph Churchill to Colonel Eaton was read:—

The statement respecting the appointment of Sir H. D. Wolff as High Commissioner in Egypt in 1885, copied from the *St. James's Gazette* of June 9, and circulated by the repeal party in Coventry by means of leaflets, is an abominable falsehood. I had nothing whatever to do with the appointment. Sir Henry Wolff was not anxious at that time for foreign employment, for a general election being at hand, he was anxious personally to defend his seat at Portsmouth, which, by the way, was lost entirely owing to his absence in Egypt. Sir H. Wolff was expressly selected, and, as I hold, wisely selected, by Lord Salisbury, and by Lord Salisbury alone, specially to conduct negotiations with the Egyptian Government, with the Porte, and with the Powers in respect of the nature and the limitations of the British occupation. It will be remembered that in the summer of 1885 the situation in Egypt was extremely critical, and was the subject of immense anxiety to the Government, and of constant debate in the House of Commons. Sir H. Wolff had rendered to the Government of Lord Beaconsfield in 1879, when Lord Salisbury was Foreign Minister, the most distinguished services in connexion with the difficult and complicated task of organizing a constitution for Eastern Roumelia, and in dispatching Sir H. Wolff to Cairo, Lord Salisbury knew that in dealing with the equally difficult Egyptain matters he would have an envoy to represent him upon whose skill and power of conciliation and unequalled knowledge of Eastern affairs he could entirely rely. The result more than bore out the accuracy of Lord Salisbury's judgment. The first convention with the Turkish Government in the autumn of 1885, negotiated by Sir H. Wolff, smoothed away an immense mass of difficulty which embarrassed our position in Egypt. Since the appointment now called in question the Egyptian situation has never been critical. There have been no serious frontier troubles. The British troops in Egypt have been reduced by no less than 5,000, causing great economy of expenditure, both to the Egyptians and to ourselves. Internal order and tranquillity have prevailed throughout the land. The progress of the country and of the people has been most marked, and since the time of Sir H. Wolff's appointment there has been no debate in Parliament of any length or serious importance, a pretty clear proof of the contrast between Egypt as effected by the mission of Sir H Wolff and Egypt under the Government of Mr. Gladstone in 1885. I have no hesitation in saying that the mission of Sir H. Wolff to Cairo and Constantinople has been of the utmost advantage to the country whether as regards economy or as regards our relations with foreign Powers; but I repeat that I have nothing whatever to do with the appointment, and I hope that the electors of Coventry will bear in mind that there is no lie, however abominable and malignant, which the *St. James's Gazette* will not cheerfully invent in respect of my political action, and which the Radical repeaters will not with equal cheerfulness accept and circulate.

THE CURSE OF AFRICA.

ARCHDEACON FARRAR, in the *Contemporary Review* for July, calls attention to the enormities of the drink traffic in Africa. He quotes the most reliable authorities to show the degeneracy and demoralisation of the native races through the introduction of rum and gin. We pride ourselves on having abolished slavery in all our dominions. We hold in high honour men like Dr Livingstone and General Gordon, who devoted their lives to abolishing the traffic in, and ameliorating the condition of slaves, and yet, Archdeacon Farrar says, no witness with hardly a protest, the imposition of a more intolerable yoke, the introduction of a more deadlier curse than that which our fathers laboured to remove. "Our fathers tore from the neck of Africa a yoke of whips; we have subjected the native races to a yoke of scorpions. Our fathers conferred on that sad and hapless continent a most precious boon; we have more than neutralised the boon by the wholesale introduction of an intolerable bane. We have opened the rivers of Africa to commerce, only to pour down them that raging Phlegethon of alcohol than which no river of the Inferno is more blood-red or more accursed." This is strong language, but it must be feared that it is only too well justified by actual facts. It is "more deadly because more continuous than the three great historic scourges of war, famine, and pestilence combined."

PUSHING OUR TRADE WITH PORTUGAL.

CONSUL BRACKENBURY in his report from Lisbon says he is often asked by British firms to circulate their price lists and catalogues, printed in English, among the Portuguese commercial body, but these he believes to be simply useless. The only way of obtaining custom by this means is to follow the plan adopted by some of the large haberdashers and milliners' establishments in Paris, which issue periodically a catalogue printed in excellent Portuguese and excellently illustrated. But after all there is no means of advancing trade comparable with the services of a well-trained and accomplished commercial traveller. Our trade with Portugal was formerly greater than that of all other countries put together, both as regards exports and imports, but we are being pushed out by more enterprising rivals. For instance, the only butter for a long time in the Lisbon market was Cork butter. As this, however, is best at a particular season of the year, a demand arose for tinned butters, and now the Danish and Isigny brands are put upon the market at a price little, if at all, exceeding that of the best Cork brands; and whereas, at first, they were only introduced as a means of supplementing the Cork supply, they are now consumed concurrently with it throughout the year, and are beginning to be preferred.

BOMBAY GOVERNMENT ORDERS.

(Bombay Government Gazette, July 28.)

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

THE following appointment is made:—

Col W P LaTouche, S O, to be Supt of Army Clothing at pro-tem vice Col J M Sexton, S O, dated 4th Aug 1887.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty years' service, as of which have been in the Staff Corps, to be Major from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—Staff Corps—Capt J N Walker, 20th July 1887.

The following Native promotion is made, with effect from the 17th June 1887:—6th Regt Bo Cavalry—Jamadar Shahabud-din-Khan to be Supernumerary Ressaldar, vice Sayyid Ali, pensioned.

The undermentioned officer is allowed furlough to Europe for one hundred and eighty-two days on medical certificate.

Depy Surgn-Genl L S Bruce, I M S.

The following appointment is made:—Asde-Surgn W. E. Cates, I M S, to be Depy Surgn Genl, with temporary rank, during the absence of Depy Surgn-Genl L S Bruce, Presidency Circle, or until further orders.

Sind Vol Rifle Corps—The following promotion is made:—To be Captain—Lieut S Anderson, vice Capt J Pollen, promoted.

Major F Jones, I M S, is permitted to retire from the service from the 2nd Aug 1887 on a pension of £292 per annum, payable in England, subject to H M's approval.

The undermentioned officer having completed twenty-six years' service to be Lieut-Col from the date specified, subject to H M's approval:—General List, Infantry—Major H Hennell, 25th July 1887.

The undermentioned officer has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to return to duty:—Lieut C L H Cox, S C.

THE following Genl Order by the Govt of India, No. 559, dated 22nd July 1887, is republished:—

"Promotions.—The following promotions are made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Colonels in the Army, dated 20th July 1887.—Lieut-Col W Scott, Bo S C; Lieut-Col Sir W S Seton, Bart, Bo S C; and

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Re. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under the scale.

WANTED, a JUNIOR PRESS READER. —Apply to MANAGER, *Bombay Gazette*.

SINGER'S CASH OR EASY TERMS SEWING MACHINES. 5, CHURCH GATE STREET.

KIOTO!! KIOTO!! The Cheapest, Neatest and Best Pattern in Crockery offered. Dinner Set, 61 Pieces, Rs. 42-14. Breakfast Set, 40 Pieces, Rs. 5-14. Tea Set, 27 Pieces, Rs. 6-14.—SHROFF BROTHERS, Bombay.

SEWING MACHINES.—Our immense stock to select from, of all the Best Makers, the Latest Styles and Descriptions. Satisfaction Guaranteed. GEYER and Co., Ld., Bombay.

FOR SALE, a D. B. C. F. 13 bore GUN in good order, by J. H. Crane, London. Price Rs. 100. Apply to GRINDLAY GROOM & Co., Bombay.

A LADY, going to England about the end of August next, wishes to take charge of one or more children for the Voyage Home. Address "A.B." care of this Office.

TEA! TEA!! TEA!!!—Three fresh consignments of New Season Spring Crop TEAS from Col. HAWES' GARDEN. Price list in to-day's paper front page double column.—MORTON MAJU & Co., 22, Church Gate Street, Bombay.

ROPES FOR SALE.—HARTON'S OILED COIR and MANILLA. Apply OWEN & OKELL, Marine-street.

FOR SALE, a brand new MAIL-PHAETON, mahogany coloured, full morocco leather lining, iron work, all polished. The whole of the iron work has been made to order by Messrs. Selby of Birmingham. Can be seen at the FORT COACH FACTORY, Mody Bay.

BEST ELECTRO and SILVER PLATE and Table Cutlery, a large and varied assortment, just opened.—MARCUS and Co., Limited, Bombay.

BRILLIANT EARRING FOR SALE.—Old Mine Diamonds. 10 ruttees in weight, and of the finest water. Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to "JEWELLER," care of this office.

LADIES' SHOWROOMS at the CASH BAZAAR, Co., 23, Church Gate St., replete with latest novelties at moderate rates. Inspection invited.

WANTED, a Second-hand GALLEY PRESS. Apply to "PRESSMAN," care of *Bombay Gazette*.

CHEAP SUITS! CHEAP SUITS!!—Coat and Trousers, Guaranteed all Wool, Rs. 15. Trousers per pair Rs. 7. Trial Order solicited.—JOHN MAHOMED & Co., 16, Meadow Street, Fort.

GREY HORSE, nearly 15 hands, perfectly quiet and sound, age 4. Price Rs. 700. Can be seen at 6 hours' notice. Write to DELTA, care of this office.

TO LET.—Two Spacious and Airy BUNGALOWS at Bandora with about 13,000 square yards of compound, suitable for European or Parsee families. For particulars apply to Y. A. LACKA and Co., Jakaria Mujid.

BROUGHAM, WITH INDIA-RUBBER WHEELS, quite new. The only carriage of its kind in Bombay. All the iron work specially manufactured by Selby. Full morocco lining, a perfectly noiseless carriage. Price Rs. 1,600. Can be seen on application to Mr. F. B. PRESS, Fort Coach Factory, Mody Bay.

EDWARDS' SENSITIVE PAPER in hermetically sealed Tin Cylinders of ¼ Quire each. J. NEUBERG, Bombay.

TEMPLE BAR, BOMBAY.—Breakfasts, Tiffins and Dinners. Steak or Chop, 8 annas. Finest Billiard Saloon in India. TOM SAYERS, Manager.

SINGING AND PIANO taught by a Lady trained under the best French and Italian Masters. For terms, apply to Messrs. Soundy and Co., Raumpart-Row.

OLIVE OIL.—If you really want Genuine Olive Oil below the market rate, 10 ans. per bottle and Rs. 6 per gallon, go to P. CASSANELLO & Co., 40, Medows Street.

£6,500,000 STG. is the amount of the Invested Funds of the Standard Life Office. Claims by death paid last year. £549,974-10-10 Stg.

KEMPTON DRIVING GLOVES for GENTLEMEN.—A new shipment of these celebrated Gloves just received, very soft, strong and durable. Price Rs. 4-8. BADHAM, PILE & CO., Ld.

WONDERLAND NATIVE ART POTTERY WORKS.—Native Designs—Medals:—Paris 1878, Amsterdam 1883, Calcutta 1884, Antwerp 1885, London 1886.—Address: The ULERIS, Wonderland Art Pottery Works, Esplanade, Bombay.

FOR SALE, a Lancaster's Instantograph 1-1, with a View Lens, three Double Backs and a Patent Drop Shutter. Bought new last year and now in good order. Cash Price Rs. 140, to be sold for Rs. 100. Address "DICK," care of this paper.

COLABA HIGH SCHOOL, for Boys and Girls, Colaba Causeway. PAREL HIGH SCHOOL for Boys and Girls, Elphinstone Road, just on the side of B. B. "Elphinstone Road" and G. I. P. "Parel" stations. These Schools (connected with the Wesleyan Methodists Church) are now open. Efficient Staff. Up to Matriculation. Usual Fees. Music. Apply at Schools or to Rev. G. W. CLUTTERBUCK, 36, Hornby Row, Fort.

TASMANIAN JAMS—13 different kinds. Can be had at PEARCE'S, Church Gate Street.

LAYS OF THE LAW.—Being a selection of LEADING CASES from the BOMBAY HIGH COURT REPORTS done in VERSE after the manner of various other great poets; by W. E. H. Price, Re. 1-8; postage, anna 1.

SERIOUS REFLECTIONS and other CONTRIBUTIONS by the late GEORGE ARBUTHNOT MACKAY under the *nom de plume*, OUR POLITICAL ORPHAN. Cloth bound, Rs. 2-8; postage, 4 annas.

THROUGH ASIATIC TURKEY, from BOMBAY to the BOSPHORUS; by GRATTAN GEARY, with map and illustrations. Crown 8 vo. in two volumes. Cloth bound, Rs. 6; postage, 6 annas

REVENUE ENHANCEMENTS.—By W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price annas 8; postage free.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS for INDIA; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Annas 8; postage, 1 anna.

COLLECTION of LEGISLATIVE ACTS, comprising Sea Customs Act, Customs Tariff Act, Indian Arms Act, The Opium Act, The Bombay Salt Act, The Salt Act, The Stamp Act, The Indian Port Act, The Native Passenger Ships Act, The Abkari Act, Periodical Survey of Steam Vessels Act, The Steam Vessel Survey Amendment Act, and the Bombay Port Trust Act. Price, Re. 5; interleaved, Rs. 6-8.

PERMANENT SETTLEMENT for the DEKKHAN; by W. WEDDERBURN, Bombay Civil Service. Price, 8 annas; postage, 1 anna.

PRICE CURRENT.—Published once a week, contains shipping arrivals, departures, exports, imports, and other commercial news. Subscription, Re. 10 per year.

SUGGESTIONS regarding the new CODE OF CIVIL PROCEDURE; by W. WEDDERBURN, of CIVIL PROCEDURE. Price, Re. 1 postage, 1 anna. Bombay Civil Service.

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OVERLAND SUMMARY, published weekly on the departure of English mail. 24 pages of the *Pall Mall Budget* size, containing all the information of the previous week carefully arranged; Army Orders, &c. Indian subscription, Rs. 12 per year, free of postage. English subscription Rs. 17 per year, including postage.

BOMBAY GAZETTE BI-WEEKLY, cheap edition for up-country readers, published twice a week, same size as the *Gazette* Daily. Subscription Rs. 12 per year; postage, Rs. 3.

THE VELOCIPEDE, its history, and how to use it; by A. DAMES, Agent to the French Velocipede Co. Price, Re. 1; postage free.

MACLEAN'S GUIDE to BOMBAY and BOMBAY DIRECTORY for 1886. With photographs of Kattywar Princes. Cloth bound, Rs. 5; postage, 4 annas.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD AND COMPANY, 7, MARINE-STREET.

Under instructions from the Committee of Adjustment, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Marine Lines, TO-MORROW, SATURDAY, the 30th inst., at 1 p.m., the property of the late Capt. E. G. REILLY, 17th Regiment Bombay Infantry, consisting of plain rich glassware, dinner and dessert services, best plated cruetstand, teapot, egg-boiler, milk jugs, mugs, hotwater curry dish, side dish, spoons and forks, cutlery, double-barrelled gun by Isley, gun, shikar knives, military lady's and gentleman's saddle, spurs, lamps, Moradabad table ornaments, wall brackets, Persian carpets, chest of drawers, cot, wearing apparel, books, Japanese screen, tents, a powerful grey Arab riding horse, child's pony, &c. At the same time and place, the undersigned are also instructed to sell by Public Auction, the valuable blackwood and teakwood household furniture, consisting of dining table in three pieces, drawing-room, oval, writing, wine tables, teapoys, sideboard, whatnots, drawing-room sofas with silk cushions, easy, folding, reclining, rocking, light and dining-room chairs, chiffonier, corner whatnots, iron bedstead complete, almira with mirror door, clothes and gown press, dressing table with glass, sofas, meatsafe. The horse, pony and saddle will be sold at 2 p.m.

Catalogues are ready and the property is on view.

CRAWFORD & CO.

Bombay, July 29, 1887.

MENESSE AND COMPANY.

AUCTION SALE OF LOAF SUGAR.

THIS DAY, FRIDAY, the 29th inst., at 2 p. m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at the Town Custom House, on account of the concerned—

28 cases damaged loaf sugar.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED GUNNY BAGS AND RICE.

On MONDAY, the 1st August, at 2 p.m., Messrs. MENESSE & Co. will sell by Public Auction, at Carnac Bunder, by order of Messrs. Visram Ebrahim and Co. and on account and risk of the Asiatic Steam Navigation Co.:—

ex s.s. Peshwar.

V E & Co. 3 bales damaged gunny bags.
E M D 2 bales damaged gunny bags.
V E & Co. 7 bags damaged Calcutta rice.

MENESSE & Co.

Bombay, 29th July, 1887.

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LADIES are earnestly solicited not to lose this opportunity of paying a visit to "SOUTHWELL and AUSTIN" where will be seen striking evidences of GOOD TASTE and CHOICE, combined with most moderate prices.

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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

THURSDAY EVENING, JULY 28.

CONSOLS in London yesterday were unchanged at 101⅞, and French Rentes in Paris at 109½, but the 3½ per cent. Indian Sterling Loan was ¼ lower at 102½, and in Rupee Paper a decline of ¼ was quoted in 4 per cent, and 3-16 in 4½ per cent.

In the London General Produce markets no movement is reported.

COTTON in Liverpool yesterday, Reuter says, closed steady with sales of 10,000 bales, including 600 Surats. In spot prices a decline of 1-16d, is quoted in Mid-Uplands, Good and Fine Broach and Good and Fine Dhollora, but Americans to arrive come 3-64d. dearer in all positions except October-November, in which the improvement is 1-32d. For this month's delivery at least it is evident no corner exists in Liverpool, but it may be otherwise for later on. Indeed, lower prices now by inducing increased consumption may assist "bull" speculators for September or October very materially. In New York yesterday quotations were unchanged at 10⅜ for ready and 9·27 cents per lb. for November delivery.

Of our local Cotton market it is sufficient to say that there is no change in tone nor any symptom of one in the immediate future. Exporters steadily refrain from operating, and the purchases by the Mills to-day only total some 750 bales, say, 350 bales Bhownugger at Rs. 185, 100 bales Khamgaum at Rs. 191, 200 bales Antni at Rs. 153, and 100 bales Compta at Rs. 161 per candy. The weather reports from the districts continue on the whole favourable, the complaints where any exist being of too much rain.

In WHEAT the depression to-day has been if anything rather more strongly marked. Dealers where at all wishful to sell are accepting a reduction of As. 4 per candy, and European sellers have been offering Soft White Pessy for future delivery at Rs. 4-4-6 and Rs. 4-5-6 per cwt. respectively without finding buyers.

The Receipts of Produce into Bonbay yesterday were:—

Cotton	1,636 bales.
Wheat	11,355 cwts.
Linseed	2,085 "
Rapeseed	nil
Gingelly	940 "

FREIGHTS exhibit no signs of recovery. The regular quotation is 17s. 6d. per ton, possibly 15s. for August. For Marseilles 2,500 tons have been booked to-day at 16s. 3d. for August shipment.

EXCHANGE.—The weekly biddings for Council drafts in London yesterday resulted in the allotment of Rs. 28,10,000 in Bills, applications for which at 1s. 4¼d. received 25 per cent. and Rs. 2,60,000 in Telegraphic Transfers, for which applications at 1s. 4 15-16d. also received 25 per cent. Extra allotments were made afterwards of Rs. 4,90,000 at 1s. 4 29-32d. and Rs. 3,40,000 at 1s. 4 15-16d. all in Bills on Bombay. These figures although moderate as regards rate show a continued active inquiry for remittance to this side, and Calcutta coming firm quotations here have advanced 1-32d. during the day, making the following closing rates for Tuesday's mail:—

Bank Bills on demand	1s. 4 15-16d. to 1s. 4 32d. per rupee
Do. Telegraphic	1s. 4 15-16d. "
Do. 3 months' sight	1s. 5 "
Credits, 3 months' sight.	1s. 5 3-32d. "
France, 3 months' sight.	180½ "

Forward drawing rates are firmer, Bank Telegraphic up to the end of August being obtainable at 1s. 4 15-16d.

GOVERNMENT PAPER is decidedly quieter to-day, and Fours have receded to Rs. 97⅜. Fours-and-a-half we quote at Rs. 103⅜.

SHARES.—Spinning Mills are quieter again, and in some cases partially Rs. 5 lower. Prince of Wales Press have advanced to Rs. 370. Bank of Bombay shares are quoted at Rs. 737½, ex. div.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS.

	Shares.	Amt.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash. Rate.
INDIAN BANK.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	400	all	14 pc.	737½ to 740
Bank of Bengal	40,000	400	all	10 do.	525 to 530
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	8 do.	660
EXCHANGE BANK.					
gra Bank	10,000	4	4	6 do.	105
Hong. and Shang. ..ng Corporation	50,000	100	all	17½ do.	452
National Bank of India	87,320	$125		5 pct.	122
		250			

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. R. 5 per. cent. Stock	..	£100	..	..	£154½
B. B. & C. I. R. Guaranteed 5 per cent.	..	£100	..	..	£171

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

Bombay Fire Insurance Co	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	980
Empire Fire Insurance Co	200	5,000	1,000	Rs. 60	1,030
Indian Fire Insurance Co	110	4,000	1,000	Rs. 90	1,000
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance Co.	250	3,000	1,000	Rs. 100	1,750

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	1,308	1,000	1000	..	1,275
Albert Edward Cotton Mills Co., Ld.	1,000	600			
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	2,845	250	100	Rs. 5	109
Alfred Manfg. Co.	1,000	500	500	...	355
Alliance Cotton Manufg. Co., Ld.	871	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	610
Bellasy S. & W. Co.	600	500	all	Rs. 224	575
Bo. Cotton Mf'g Co.	900	600	500	Rs. 30	330
Bombay Union Co., Ld.	2,700	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	905
Bora. Mills S. & W. Company	3,000	200	200	...	165
New issues	3,000	500	500	Rs. 25	850
Colaba Land & Mill Co.	4,000	125	..	Rs. 125	213½
Connaught Mills	1,300	700	730	Rs. 174	725
Coorla Mills	1,300	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	625
City of Bombay Shares	910	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	910
Dhan Mills	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 50	1,100
Empress S. & W. Co.	1,500	500	500	Rs. 25	675
Framji Petit Mfg. Co.	1,320	1,000	1,000	Rs. 40	945
Gordon Mills	2,000	500	500		180
Hindustan Mills	1,022	1,000	1,000	530	510
Hinguanghat Mill Co. Ld	700	100	all	7½ p.c.	720
Hydrabad Spinning Co	700	100	500	Rs. 30	980
Impl. Cotton Mills Co.	400	500	1,000	Rs. 25	470xd
Indian Manfg Co., Ld.	600	1,000	500	Rs. 8	1,200
Jam Mills	100	500	1,000	Rs. 25	925
Jaffer Ali Spin. Co.	1,340	537	87	14-5-7	490
Jewraj Balloo	1,200	1,000	500	Rs. 25	1,115
Khandesh	750	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	980
Khatao Mackunjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 700	804
Leopold S. Bleaching & Mfg. Co., Ld.	2,800	1,000	100	Rs. 6	143
Madras United	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 140	2,550
Mahalakshmi	600	1,000	1,000	...	803
Mancokjee Petit's	4,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 75	1,252½
Managon Spinning Co	2,000	250	250	Rs. 5	177½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	1,470
Mahaboobhai Mills	2,400	500	...	9 p.c.	765
NGulburga	600	1,000	1,000	..	680
National Spinning					
nigaon Cotton Cleaning Co., Ld.	600	1,000	100	...	55
Narayan Cotton Mills	600	1,000	1,000	...	200
New Great Eastern	1,600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 35	840
Oriental	5,735	625	625	Rs. 25	557½
People of India S. & W. Company	..	250	250	Rs. 64	140
Prince of Wales Spinning Company	600	500	500	...	75
Queen Spinning	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	955
Ripon	641	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	890
Samoon S. & W. Co.	1 90	1,000	100	Rs. 30	1,500
Samoon and Alliance Silk Mill Co. Ld.	1,716	500	500	Rs.	0
Shahoor Cotton Co.	675	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	1,190
Sonderdas	650	1,000	1,000		670
Southern India	1,300	500	500	Rs. 15	375
Southern Mahratta S. & W. Co. Ld.	1,212	250	250	...	240
Victoria Mills	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	440
Western India S. & M. Company Khimji ukmidas	1,900	600	1,07	Rs. 0	745
..r. W. Co			1,000	Rs. 40	840

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	220	1,250	1,250	Rs. 54	1,102xd
Albert Ginning Co.	1,100	500	500	Rs.	455
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	100	1,100	1,100	Rs. 100	875
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	Rs. 20	225
Bellary	690	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	350
Bombay Cotton Press Co., Ld.	0	300	300	Rs. 16	120
Bombay Cotton Press.	10	125	125	Rs. 14	120
Colaba Press Co.	0	1,250	1,250	Rs. 650	580
Dhollera P. & G. Co.	0	300	300	12	160
East India Press Co.	0	500	1,000	Rs. 100	1,475
Fort Press Co.	150	2,000	2,000	Rs. 60	1,425
French Press Co.	300	500	600	Rs. 60	600
Harvey & Rahaby Co., Ld.	450	600	600	Rs. 16	400
Khamgaum Cotton Press Co.	240	480	all	Rs. 45	365
Manmar Manfg. Co	1,000	250	250	Rs. 10	225
Mercantile Press	1,200	125	125		95
Motuall Co.	3,135	400	400	Rs. 65	440
New Bora. Cotton Ginning & Press Co.	1,280	600	600	Rs. 60	565
New Indian Press	4,000	125	125		117½
Prince of W. Press	600	500	500	Rs. 20	370
Sahapathy Press Co., Ld., (Bellary.)	600	500	500	Rs. 75	450
Sind Press Co.	400	2,000	750	Rs. 125	625
Sind & Punjaub Cotton Press Co.	100	1,000	1,000	Rs. 120	1,500
Samoon Press Co.	200	500	500		600
Volkart Press Co.	650	1,000	1,000	Rs. 30	940

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

DEATHS.

ODENWALD.—July 20, at Bhamo, Upper Burma, Mr Odenwald, Band-Master, XIIth R.I.G Regiment.

WARD.—July 10, at Myngyan, Upper Burma, of enteric fever, Lieutenant Hon'ble E Ward, 1st Battalion, Rifle Brigade, aged 24 years.

WILLIS.—July 22, at her residence in "Castle Grant," Agra, Agnes Willis, wife of Mr T G Willis, Pleader and Notary Public.

NOTICE TO CORRESPONDENTS.

THE EAST INDIAN COMMUNITY.—Several correspondents have sent us further communications on the racial question raised by Mr. Boccaro's evidence before the Public Service Commission. But some of them discuss the matter with a little too much feeling, and for this and other reasons the controversy had better be closed.

The Bombay Gazette

FRIDAY, JULY 29, 1887.

THE Home Charges of the Government of India bulk largely in every Budget, and the burden of them grows with every fall in exchange. Sir Auckland Colvin, calling Mr. Barbour to his aid, showed in his last Budget Statement that the additional burden that would be involved by a fall in the value of the rupee from eighteen pence to seventeen pence was one crore and eleven lakhs of rupees. The course of exchange during the past week seems to show that for the present at all events one and five pence is the extreme point of oscillation in the upward direction, so that the hypothesis is more than likely to be realized, notwithstanding Sir Auckland Colvin's courage in taking the rate of exchange for the year at 1s. 5½d. The amount payable in gold out of the Indian revenue last year was a little over fourteen millions and a quarter; in the current year it is £14,334,000, and we saw the other day that the Financial Member of Council takes as cheerless a view as ever he did of his obligation to meet so large a demand with the almost constantly depreciating rupee. But the Home Charges are not only the portion of the Budget which gives the greatest anxiety to the Government of India; they are the portion also over which the Government have least control. They constituted a forbidden land to the Finance Commission, who did not subject them to scrutiny as they subjected the rest of the expenditure of India, only because they knew how little result such a scrutiny would have yielded. We should like to see a joint commission, nominated by the Secretary of State and the Government of India, charged with the task of suggesting economies in this constantly growing department of the expenditure. We are not as sanguine of the result as Lord Randolph Churchill was when he showed a provincial audience in England how at four strokes of the pen four millions sterling could be taken off the expenditure of the Army and Navy. But it may safely be said of any large body of official expenditure that has never been inquired into that it is capable of reduction. The natural tendency of the departments is to extravagance; and it is not unfair to place the presumption against them until they have removed it by demonstrating that they are economical. The irreducible minimum will not be found unless it is sought for, and though it will not be well to dogmatically declare where it is, we may be sure that it is somewhere below the £14,334,000 which the Government of India have to pay in gold this year. The wonder is that Sir Auckland Colvin, who has been so constant in his complaints of the weight of the burden, has not as audibly sought for its diminution. He has looked rather to the help that an International Commission sitting in Berlin or Paris could give him by decreeing that henceforth the rupee should bear a conventional ratio to a sovereign, than to help that an Anglo-Indian Commission might render by devising reductions in the Home Charges.

There is little mystery in these charges, though detailed statements of them are seldom seen. An abstract of the accounts is published year by year, in pursuance of the Act under which the Crown superseded the Company in the Government of India, and the most recently issued of these returns is one which gives the accounts for 1885-6 and the estimates for 1886-7. These show, of course, a large expenditure which is incapable of reduction. The charges on debt, amounting to two millions and a half in the case of loans, and to £3,180,000 in respect of railway revenue account, are not revision. The railway capital of India, so long as native capitalists prefer not to invest in such enterprises, must be raised in England, even though this should give native publicists on English platforms material for their dissertation on "the drain from India." But this part of the account carries with it the general lesson that the Government should lose no opportunity of placing its obligations in this country in preference to increasing the debt at home. From that point of view nothing could have been better than the recent investment of three crores-and-a-half of the Gwalior surplus in Indian Government paper. This is one way of preventing an increase in the Home Charges, and we hope that the precedent thus set will be largely followed. Every million sterling that is added to the debt at Home increases the Home Charges by £40,000, besides perceptibly strengthening the influences at work for the depreciation of the rupee. Pensions and non-effective charges are in some respects as difficult to deal with as debt. They are to a large extent matters of contract, and to that extent any suggestions for dealing with them for economy's sake must savour of repudiation, and is therefore out of range of discussion. But they are not all covered by the sanctity of a solemn covenant. Let us take for instance the India Office. No less than £41,000 was paid the year before last in superannuation, in allowances on reduction of staff, and in compassionate allowances—not a small percentage, it will be admitted, on the establishment expenses of the office, £238,900 in the same year. A joint commission of inquiry might be very profitably employed in ascertaining how far these allowances were obligatory and how far the India Office was over-liberal at the expense of the Indian taxpayer. Still more room for useful work would there be for such a commission in inquiring into the cost of administering the India Office. A sum little short of a quarter of a million sterling seems extravagant for the necessities even of so important an establishment as the India Office. The Foreign Office, which has equally large interests committed to its care, figures for only £70,000 in the Civil Service Estimates, and the Colonial Office, which much more nearly resembles the India Office in the area and the nature of its work, is managed for just the sum, £41,000, which the India Office spends in a year in pensioning its retired servants, and in making allowances to people with whose services it dispenses on the wasteful terms customary with Government offices. We do not pretend to suggest where the reduction should be. That is a matter for inquiry and for careful and discriminating direction. But the huge total of £238,000 a year has against it, not merely the general presumption against official economy, but the fact that equally important departments of the State are managed for a fourth or even a sixth of the cost. Perhaps it is because the Foreign Office vote, and the Colonial Office vote, are discussed in Parliament year by year, whereas the expenditure of the India Office is practically regulated by a demand made upon the Indian Exchequer by a bureaucracy in England who are subjected to no effective control.

The troop service which cost India £331,000 in 1886, would form a fit subject of inquiry by a Commission in search of ways and means of reducing the Home Charges. It is against all the principles of economy to maintain a fleet for service during six months in the year, and to keep them unemployed for the remaining six. Only a Government mill or blasting furnace can be made to work upon this principle; whoever else tried it would go into bankruptcy before the year was out. When Mr. Fawcett dealt with the subject of the Home Charges some years ago he was impressed with the liberality with which the India Office treated dignataries in Church and State on their way to take up appointments in this country. But in 1885, the expenditure of this kind was not noticeable. Sir Arthur Collins came out to Madras as Chief Justice, and he drew for passage and outfit £800,—a liberal allowance, we think, and one scarcely necessary to ensure the due administration of justice. It savours a little too much of the generosity of the old days, when the passage out was a matter of months, and it was right to make it as comfortable as possible. The £25,000 a year which is paid out of the revenues of India for the British Mission at Teheran and for her Majesty's establishments in China, is perhaps not capable of reduction; but it is capable of transfer, or at all events of equitable division between the Home and the Indian Governments. The Mission in Persia is under the control of the Foreign Office in England, and generally speaking those who control should pay. No doubt the position of the Mission is peculiar, and if it were as effective as it used to be in the days of Sir John Malcolm, India would get some return for the money which she has to pay for supporting it. But for all the purposes which British diplomacy used to set before itself in Persia in the first half of the century it has become useless. Russia, while making her way across Central Asia, has supplemented British influence at the Shah's Court, and the Mission there has become little more than a decorative establishment—indispensable, no doubt, from a certain point of view, but that point of view is not the Indian. The abstraction of £15,000 from the revenues of this country for the support of the Legation in Pekin is explained by the fact that the relations between the British Minister and the Chinese Government have largely to do with the Indian opium trade. But it is mainly for Imperial purposes that the British Government are represented in Persia and in China, and the charge of representation should be mainly Imperial. The Home Charges, however, have this one characteristic, that wherever there is an item the responsibility for which is doubtful or divided, the Home authorities take to themselves the benefit of the doubt and the smaller share in the division. For all that there would be a clear advantage in submitting the whole of them to a scrutiny in which the Government of India was strongly represented, and it may be hoped that the economising work of last year will be supplemented by an inquiry of that sort.

COLONEL PORTMAN'S motion determining the Corporation to ask the Government of Bombay to pass a short Act enabling them to make a grant, not exceeding half-a-lakh of rupees, to the funds of the Imperial Institute, fell through yesterday on account of a technical difficulty. The motion involved an expenditure of money, and for that reason it must be sanctioned by the Town Council before the Corporation can take cognizance of it. If Colonel Portman is well advised he will take advantage of the golden opportunity which has thus presented itself for abandoning the idea. He must have seen from the feeling shown yesterday that the motion, even if it passed the Town Council—which is very doubtful indeed—would have no chance of acceptance in the Corporation. We have at various times said enough on the subject of the Imperial Institute, and of its relation with India, to relieve us from the necessity of speaking strongly on this particular proposal. We have no other objection to it than that it would be ill-timed and wasteful, that it would apply public money to a project in which so far as India is concerned there is no public interest whatever, and that it would commit the City to making a grant for which no one cares one anna. If there were any other objection it would be superfluous. It is necessary, however, to give prominence to the fact that thus far there has been absolutely no spontaneous manifestation of opinion in India in favour of the Institute. Something is said of an aggregate of six lakhs which is going from this country to the Institute fund. If the promoters would be content with this, as well they might be, we should have nothing to say. It is only when special Acts are talked of in order to legalize municipal grants which are now illegal that we feel disposed to ask how the six lakhs have been raised, whether they have been the free-will offerings of grateful Chiefs, or whether they have been coaxed, and worse, out of reluctant donors not quite resolute enough to resist pressure brought to bear upon them by the Political officers. Such proposals as that which Colonel Portman has made provoke a reference to these matters. If they are persevered in it may be necessary to speak more fully and more freely upon "the way they did it" in the Political Department when they learnt that the lakhs of the Chiefs of India would be acceptable in the highest quarters. Meanwhile, a good answer so far as Bombay is concerned, is conveyed in the fact that Bombay is as indifferent to the Imperial Institute at Kensington as it is to the Bertholdi statue in New York or the Eiffel Tower in Paris, either of which will advance Indian interests just as much as these other structures. Our industrial and commercial progress is awaiting some scheme of Technical education for its development. But the education must be given not at Kensington, but here in Bombay, and if the Government had endeavoured to move the Technical Institute scheme a stage further before they instructed this extraordinary motion to be brought forward they would have deserved better of the city. We hope nothing more will be heard of it.

THE *Tablet* announces that Bishop Meurin has been appointed Bishop of Mauritius, in succession to Dr. Scarisbrick, who leaves the island in consequence of certain difficulties arising out of recent political occurrences there. The appointment will give great satisfaction to the good Bishop's many friends in Bombay, who will echo all that the *Tablet* says as to Dr. Meurin's peculiar qualifications for it. There is a rumour, which we believe is not altogether without foundation, that Dr Meurin

TELEGRAMS.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

THE TURKISH ARMY.

CONSTANTINOPLE, JULY 27.

The Reserves of the Turkish Army that were called out have been disbanded.

THE UNRATIFIED EGYPTIAN CONVENTION.

LONDON, JULY 28.

Lord Salisbury, speaking yesterday at Norwich, said that England had lost nothing by the non-ratification of the Anglo-Turkish Convention. Egypt was now in a state of perfect tranquillity, and was rapidly advancing along the path of civilization, which condition the Government hopes to be able to assure for a lasting period.

A BYE-ELECTION.

Mr. Thomas Baring, Conservative, has been returned unopposed for the City of London, in place of Mr. J. S. Hubbard, raised to the Peerage.

EXECUTION AT KABUL.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

ALLAHABAD, JULY 28.

Taimur Shah, the ringleader of the Herat rebellion, was executed at Kabul on the 13th instant.

THE HEALTH OF THE LIEUT.-GOVERNOR OF THE N.-W. PROVINCES.

The Lieutenant-Governor of the N.-W. Provinces is gaining strength daily, and is now considered convalescent.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

ADEN, JULY 28.

The B. I. S N. Co.s s.s. Kangra, homeward bound from Bombay, Kurrachee, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

The B. I. S. N Co.'s s.s. Navarino, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this morning.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, JULY 27.

The Liverpool Cotton market closed steady. Surats quiet.

Good Fair Dhollera	3 15-16

The Manchester market has been quiet.

4 per cent. Rupee Paper	68¼
4½ per cent.	71¼
3 per cent. Consols for account	101¼
3½ per cent. Sterling Loan	102¼
4½ per cent. French Rentes	109½
Bar Silver	44½

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(JULY 28.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Direct, perfect. *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Direct Cable, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect *Via* Amoor, perfect.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, perfect.

Elephant Point Penang-Cable interrupted.

Moulmein route to Siam interrupted beyond Indian frontier.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

WEDNESDAY NIGHT, July 27.

10 p.m.	79·3

THURSDAY, July 28.

a.m.	78·5
10 a.m.	82·4
2 p.m.	81·0
4 p.m.	81·3

MR. JOHN BEGLEY, of D-2 Royal Artillery, described flatteringly as a "soldier of the regular force," has been enjoying himself vastly. The record of his "day out," says the *Civil and Military Gazette*, is far too fine to be lost in the official dulness of General Orders. On June 5th, Mr. Begley, for causes which do not appear, was moved to smite with his fist and knock down a Lieutenant of Artillery at Deesa. Filled with delight at his daring it seems, from the list of damages for which he will have to pay, that Mr. Begley danced on the table of the Gunners' Mess at Deesa and broke twenty plates, played hopscotch with two coffee cups and three saucers, kicked over five lamps, and then stepped into the ante-room, where he sat upon two tables, two tumblers, and two ash-trays, to the detriment of all six. Returning to the mess he appears, after some light skirmishing with slop bowls, egg cups and sauceboats to have thrown a soda water bottle through a window and gone to the guard-room rejoicing. The enemies' loss is officially estimated at Rs. 91-9, for which a war indemnity is being levied from Mr. John Begley, who will pay it by instalments in the course of the next seven years. He will then fight no more, at least as a soldier of the regular army.

THE weather prospects in Murshidabad, Krishnagar, and Midnapur have been somewhat better for the indigo during the last few days, but the outturn from these districts is still expected to be short, and the produce is very poor throughout Bengal generally. In Bhagulpur and Purneah the season is likely to be a disastrous one, and some factories will shortly close altogether. In Behar the weather has been slightly more favourable for manufacture, but produce returns, though a trifle better, are still very disappointing, and the outturn is not likely to come up to the first estimates. In Benares and the North-West districts the weather has continued favourable, and prospects have improved, while *makai* has commenced in some factories, and will be general by the beginning of August.

FURTHER remarkable evidence has been given before the Select Committee on the Army and Navy Estimates by the Accountant-General of the Army. It appears that among the increase in the Army Estimates for this year there is a sum of £40,50,0000 made up mainly of additions to the non-effective charges; that the only immediate reduction which could be made is in the strength of the army; that sometimes a single sheet of figures in a Parliamentary return costs £1,000 to prepare; and that the Blue Book giving the expense of the manufacturing departments of the army costs annually between £15,000 and £20,000. The fact seems to be that the clerical and non-effective charges have been allowed to run up in a style not far removed from sheer robbery, while the effective services have been systematically starved.

IT is understood that M. Constans, the French Minister to China, has succeeded in obtaining two out of the five propositions which he made to the Chinese Government for a treaty between the two countries respecting trade from Tonquin into China. The original treaty was wholly unsatisfactory to the French commercial bodies, and was refused ratification, M. Constans being sent to China to endeavour to secure modifications. The negotiations have dragged on for more than a year, but the French were greatly assisted to a partially successful issue by the circumstance that some important questions respecting the delimitation of the frontiers between Tonquin and China arose at the same time. France has granted the Chinese claims in regard to the frontier, and in return the latter have given way to some extent in the Commercial Treaty. In the first treaty the trade in opium was prohibited between Tonquin and China; it is now to be allowed. Two places only in Southern China were to be opened to French trade; this number has now been increased to three. On the other hand, the frontier is to be that claimed by the Chinese, and the trade in salt from Tonquin to China to be declared contraband by the French authorities, and to be prohibited accordingly.

COLONEL SAUNDERSON, the Orange M.P., has been attempting a description of Mr. Gladstone's oratory. "A muddy flood of saponaceous blather" is what he calls it.

MILITARY NEWS.

COLONEL W. P. LATOUCHE, S.C., will succeed Colonel J. M. Sexton, S.C., as Superintendent of Army Clothing.

MAJOR REGINALD HENNELL, General List, Infantry, having completed twenty-six years' service, has been appointed to be Lieutenant-Colonel, and Captain John Newman Walker, S.C., having completed twenty years' service, has been promoted to a majority.

DEPUTY SURGEON-GENERAL L. S. BRUCE, I.M.S., having been allowed furlough to Europe for 182 days, Brigade Surgeon W. E. Cates will act for him, with the temporary rank of Deputy Surgeon-General.

LIEUTENANT STEPHEN ANDERSON has been promoted to be a Captain in the Sind Volunteer Corps, *vice* Captain John Pollen, promoted.

SURGEON-MAJOR FRANCIS JONES, I.M.S., will retire on the 2nd proximo on a pension of £292.

THE salaries of officers of the Indian Medical Department withdrawn from their appointments for employment on active service are regulated as follows:—

A Medical Officer withdrawn from a regiment will be allowed the consolidated salary he was previously drawing, from the date of his handing over charge to the date of his resuming it, provided he is not in the meantime transferred to a permanent appointment carrying higher allowances, and rejoins without delay after his services are no longer required in the field.

2. A Medical Officer withdrawn from a civil appointment will be allowed a consolidated salary equal to that of his grade when in charge of a regiment whenever the total of his grade pay, plus the half staff of his Civil appointment, is less than such consolidated pay, from the time of his handing over charge to the date of his rejoining without delay after his services are no longer required in the field.

3. A Medical Officer acting for another withdrawn from the charge of a regiment or from a civil appointment will be allowed half the staff pay of the permanent incumbent, provided this is not less than Rs. 100 per mensem.

4. The allowances to be drawn by a medical officer who, whilst holding permanent charge of regiment or civil appointment, has taken furlough; on return from which he finds himself ordered to join a field force, without being able first to join his regiment or appointment, will be regulated by the usual rule requiring an officer to rejoin from leave before he can enjoy the full staff pay of his appointment. In special cases, however, where the exigencies of the service prevent such a course, the officer will be allowed the full consolidated salary from the date of his receipt in India of the order directing him to proceed on field service. In the case of an officer in civil employ, this consolidated salary will be that to which he would be entitled from his grade if in charge of a regiment.

5. A Medical Officer withdrawn from an officiating or acting appointment (as the charge of a regiment or civil post) will forfeit his acting allowances, as his primary duty is military service, and the fact of his acting in an appointment for the time being is a matter of good fortune, the loss of which gives him no claim to compensation.

THE following establishment of followers is authorised, in lieu of present establishments, for regiments of Madras Cavalry and Infantry and of Bombay Infantry:—

Madras Cavalry.—1 Tindal, 3 Lascars, 6 Puckaulies, 1 Chowdry. Madras Infantry.—1 Tindal, 4 Lascars, 8 Puckaulies, 1 Chowdry. Bombay Infantry.—1 Tindal, 4 Lascars, 8 Bhisties, 2 Weighmen.

The reduction in the case of Bombay Infantry regiments will have effect from 1st July 1887, and in the case of the Madras Cavalry and Infantry regiments, from 1st August 1887. Present incumbents will be discharged from those dates with pensions or gratuities, or be provided with employment by the Commissariat, Ordnance, or other departments.

THE Inspector-General of Ordnance, Bengal Circle, has proceeded to England on privilege leave.

THE proposed scheme for the reduction of the Mhow Arsenal and conversion of the Poona Ordnance depôt into a Second Class Arsenal has been shelved, the Government of India holding the opinion that the latter would be utterly unprotected by defensive works.

DEPUTATION ALLOWANCE is granted at the following rates to Commissariat clerks and others detached on ordinary duty of a temporary nature to Calcutta, Madras and Bombay:—

Clerks drawing salaries up to Rs. 100.	One-third of their pay.
Clerks drawing salaries over Rs. 100.	One-fifth of their pay.

The period for which these allowances may be drawn is limited to six months in the case of clerks and others detached for duty at Bombay, and to three months in the case of those similarly detached to Calcutta and Madras.

LIEUT. B. B. RUSSELL, R.E., Bombay Sappers and Miners, has been ordered to Simla to report himself to the Inspector-General of Military Works.

THE 18th Bengal Infantry on return from the Chindwin Valley is to be railed to Jubbulpore, displacing the 2nd Madras Infantry, which proceeds to Secunderabad.

LIEUTENANT-COLONEL THE HON'BLE H. LEGGE took over command of the 9th Lancers on July 2, *vice* Lieutenant-Colonel H. R. Abadie, to whom the 1st of July proved fatal as it has to so many others.

CAPTAIN W. QUENTIN, 4th Bombay Rifles, has passed the High Proficiency test in Persian with extraordinary merit; and Corporal Auburn, 12th Royal Lancers, has passed the Higher Standard Examination in Arabic.

AN officer absent on leave in India when the order for his removal from the Indian Establishment is received at his regiment or station, will, from the date he ceased to draw Indian pay and allowances, be granted the personal allowance until his departure from the country, provided he is entitled to British pay, half-pay, or retired pay, and a passage, and proceeds to the port of embarkation with the least possible delay.

OFFICERS whose election of the Leave Rules for the Staff Corps shall not have been received by the 1st July 1887, will be held to have finally declined them.

THE Government of India have authorised the disbandment of the Serajegunge Volunteer Rifle Corps.

THE tenure of the appointment of Admistrative Medical Officer, Quetta District, has been limited to four years.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the formation of a Company of Sappers and Miners for service in Burma, to be composed of half Burmans, quarter Shans, and the other quarter of Ka-Chins and Karens. The Company will be affiliated to the Madras Corps of Sappers and Miners.

THE Government of India have sanctioned the publication of a Code of Veterinary Regulations for India, forming Volume VIII., Army Regulations, India. Copies will be distributed by the Superintendent of Government Printing, Simla. These Regulations will be henceforward the sole authority on all subjects to which they refer.

GARRISON batteries at a distance from arsenals and depôts will, under the sanction of the Inspector-General of Ordnance, be allowed a reserve blank ammunition of not more than one year's supply for firing salutes.

A CIVIL SURGEON in medical charge of a Wing of a native regiment, or of a detachment of not less than a Wing, in addition to his own duties, will receive Rs. 75 per mensem.

DETENTION ALLOWANCE at Rs. 2-8 for every night's absence from home is granted to a Warrant Officer who accompanies an Ordnance Officer on the work of inspecting equipments. This allowance is intended to cover carriage hire and dak bungalow fees at the stations visited on such occasions.

THE separation allowances admissible to the families of soldiers under certain conditions are not to be allowed to the families of soldiers in receipt of consolidated or Staff pay.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child, suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, it produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. MRS. WINSLOW'S SOOTHING SYRUP is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere, at 1s. 1½d. per bottle. Wholesale by the Anglo-American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road, London.

MARRIAGE REJOICINGS AT RAJKOT.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, JULY 26.

WE have been quite gay up here lately. It is not often that a Political Agent's daughter gets married, and so the marriage of Miss Maud Hancock, eldest daughter of Colonel G. Hancock, the Political Agent of Kathiawar, with Captain M. Salmon, of the 3rd Bombay Cavalry, was, as far as circumstances permitted, considering that the family is in mourning, to be made an occasion of rejoicings. Rajkot is not easily reached, but many friends accepted the wedding invitations, and courageously undertook to come here in most inclement weather, and on Saturday the earliest arrivals were able to enjoy a 'small and early' at the Residency or *Kotee*, where Colonel and Mrs. Hancock received their guests. They included the whole station, and to the strains of the capital band of the 8th Bombay N. I., whiled away the few but pleasant hours with flying feet.

The wedding was on Monday, and though the weather could have been brighter, few could complain, seeing that that was about the sunshiniest day we have had for some time. However, as much as we wished old Sol to show himself from behind the clouds, few of us could have desired a prettier scene than that which the little church of Rajkot presented yesterday afternoon. The sacred little edifice had been decorated with a skill and cunning that could not be surpassed, and the scene at the altar was fairylike and charming. What with the exquisite beauty of flower and foliage, and the blaze of colour assumed by a host of gorgeously dressed Kumar youths from the College, and the brighter hue of the military uniforms, relieved by the dark blue and gold of the Political uniforms, the whole being set off by the pretty wedding dresses and prettier wedding faces of the ladies, the scene was as pretty and impressive as could have been desired.

In such a charming assemblage it would almost be invidious to particularise but no one could help admiring Captain Salmon, who looked as handsome in his rich uniform as he was happy. But until the arrival of the bride, who walked up the aisle on her father's arm, as pretty a picture as one could wish to see, the group was not complete. Dressed in a plain silk dress, at least as plain as a bride's bridal dress can be, the bride, accompanied by her bridesmaids, Miss Caldeau and Miss Yardley, also remarkable for their plain yet pretty dresses, stood before the Rev. T. B. Horn, with the handsome soldier bridegroom at her side. From both the minister received clear and distinct responses, and, thus wedded, 'two in one,' the happy couple left the church, as the choir sang an appropriate hymn, and preceded the rest of the party to the *Kotee*, in a carriage-and-four.

There the scene was as pretty as before though not so impressive, as the spirits of the wedding guests were more jubilant under the soothing influence of the toasts to the bride, bridegroom and bridesmaids, and their several responses. Major Hunter, as the oldest friend of the family present, proposed the health of the bride and bridegroom in a humourous address, and Captain Salmon returned thanks in a brief speech—a good manly reply. If to be married was to be marred, one felt inclined to say let us be marred and married by all means. Captain Hunwell, from Poona, and who was best man, replied for the bridesmaids, after which other toasts followed. While the couple, in whom all our interest was centred, were preparing for their departure on their honeymoon, the band of the 8th Bombay Native Infantry played to while away the time, and allowed an inspection of the wedding presents, which were tastefully laid out in the drawing room, and were numerous, handsome and costly.

As all mundane thing have an end so did our festivities. Captain and Mrs. Salmon drove away in a carriage-and-four under the usual salute of rice and slippers, and followed by fervent wishes for their future welfare, to Gondal, which has been chosen for their honeymoon. Those who were left behind were to conclude the round of gaieties with a lawn-tennis party at the *Kotee*, but a perfect deluge of rain, such as Rajkot has seldom known, came down, and of course put an end to anything of the kind.

Among those present in church, I noticed Colonels Morse and Tandy, of the 8th Regiment; Major Pringle, Commanding the Cavalry; Mr. Fitzgerald, Assistant Political Agent; Major Hunter, Acting President of the Rajasthanik Court; Mr. Whitworth, Judicial Assistant to the Political Agent, and Mrs. Whitworth; Capt. Fenton, Superintendent of Survey; Mr. Mackay, District Superintendent of Police; Mr. Chester Macnaghten, Principal of the Rajkumar College; Mr. Turkhad, Vice-Principal, and Mr. Turkhad; Lieut. Hancock, of the 2-15th Regiment and Mrs. Basil Lang; and Lieuts. Melliss and Betham.

As the wedding is a thing of the past now, though evergreen in memory, we have settled down to our usual station life. Mr. Fitzgerald, the popular occupant of the *chota Kotee*, goes away on leave this week, and Capt. Fenton acts for him in addition to performing his own duties.

THE COLLISION IN THE DABOOL RIVER.

THE Hon. Mr. Justice Bayley delivered judgment at the High Court yesterday as to damages in the case of Hajeebhoy Lalljee and others *vs.* the steam-ship ship Shastri and others. Mr. Rivett-Carnac, instructed by Messrs. Little, Smith, Frere and Nicholson, appeared for the plaintiffs; and Mr. Russell, instructed by Messrs. Chalk, Walker and Smethum, appeared for the defendants. The damages arose by the collision between the defendants' steam-ship Shastri and the plaintiffs' steam-ship Celerity in the Dabool river on the 5th May 1886. The former claimed to recover Rs. 24,010 damages; while the latter claimed Rs. 9,356; and a suit and a cross-suit in respect of these claims were heard before his Lordship some months ago. It was stated on behalf of the Shastri that, about 8 p.m, on the 5th May last, she started from Dabool bunder to go down the creek on her way to Bombay. The mast-head and sidelights of the steamer were in their proper places, and were brightly burning. A due and proper look-out was kept, and when the Shastri was off the Unjunwell Custom House, the red light of the Celerity was seen. She was making for the Dabool creek, and her proper course was to keep towards the south shore of the creek. As the Celerity approached closer the steam whistle of the Shastri was duly sounded, and all proper orders were given and carried out, but the Celerity come stern on and struck the Shastri on her port side with very great violence, cutting her down to the water's edge, and almost through her centre. On behalf of the Celerity, it was stated that, on the 5th May 1886, she left Goa, touching at intermediate ports. At sunset the regulation lights were duly lighted and were all burning brightly at the time of the collision. About 8 p.m. the Celerity was making for the Dabool river, and she was going at the time at half speed. The Shastri, which was going at full-speed, collided with the Celerity. Those on board the Celerity stated, that immediately before the collision, the Shastri suddenly changed her course by porting her helm, and her port side struck the bows of the Celerity, which suffered considerable damage. It was alleged that the collision was occasioned by the negligence and the improper and careless navigation of those on board the Shastri. Mr. Justice Bayley, who heard the suit and the cross-suit, and was assisted in the inquiry by two nautical assessors, found that both the vessels were to blame; and that the Court had therefore to award in favour of each half the amount of damages sustained by it. Subsequently an inquiry was held as to the *quantum* of damages sustained by the Shastri and the Celerity. The damages to the former were fixed at Rs. 16,000 and odd; and a decree was given for the owners of the Shastri for half the amount, namely, Rs. 8,908, with costs, but without interest. With regard to the Celerity, his Lordship yesterday fixed the damages to her at Rs. 7,224-14-1, and gave a decree for half the amount, Rs. 3,612-7-0, in favour of Hajeebhoy Lalljee and Company, with interest and costs.

COVENANTED, UNCOVENANTED, AND THE POST OFFICE.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I do not think it fair to the senior Uncovenanted officer of the Postal Department, that the evidence given before the Public Service Commission by Mr. Badshah, Postmaster-General of the N.-W. Provinces, and by Mr. Fanshawe, Postmaster-General of Bombay, should go unchallenged.

There have been many opinions given by Covenanted officials as to the unfitness of Uncovenanted men to fill the posts of Postmaster-General, but there is no evidence reported as given by Uncovenanted Postal officials as to the advisability of appointing Civil Servants only to the highest posts in this department. Mr. Badshah, in his evidence, laid considerable stress upon the necessity of a Postmaster-General being a Covenanted Civilian. He evidently acts up to his opinion, and makes the most of his being a C. S., as can be seen from the numerous notices issued by him, which invariably have the letters B. C. S. placed after his signature. I would tell Mr. Badshah that it is unusual for English gentlemen to flash upon every possible occasion any letters they may be entitled to place after their names. I would tell him that something more is required to ensure the obedience of subordinates and to obtain some social consideration, than the mere fact of belonging to a particular service. To ensure obedience and respect from subordinates, no doubt a good social position is a great assistance, but Mr. Badshah must recollect that there are many Uncovenanted officers in the department who are born to this position, and who from their training and education do not require the magic letters B. C. S. after their names in order to maintain it. Mr. Badshah is a young man, who has scarcely been a year in the Postal Department, and who has not yet emerged from the care of experienced superintendents and clerks, dry nurses for him in departmental knowledge, until he is sufficiently competent to stand alone, yet he states that a Postmaster-General should be a Covenanted Civilian, because a good social position is necessary for the post, thereby implying that none of his Uncovenanted colleagues have that position. Leaving social position out of the question, I would draw Mr. Badshah's attention to some other things that are required in the head of a Postal Circle. Experience and a thorough knowledge of all the working details of departmental procedure are very necessary, and Mr. Badshah ought to have known by this time that the possession of both these qualifications by Uncovenanted officers have made the Post Office what it is. If he does not know, I will tell him, that the introduction and organization of the Money Order system, Savings Banks, Telegraphic Money Orders, Railway Mail Service, have all been made by Uncovenanted officers, whose names are Messrs. Douglas, Sheridan, Alpin and Dillon. I would also tell him, that the only innovation attempted by a Covenanted Civilian was in the Money Order Audit system. The fate of this innovation he must well know. Two years ago, the whole of it was cancelled, a loss to the department of over a lakh of rupees was incurred, and some of the accounts are still unaudited. I will leave Mr. Badshah to grow older and wiser than to impugn the character and position of his Uncovenanted colleagues, and will try and answer Mr. Fanshawe's remarks.

I would ask Mr. Fanshawe what particular knowledge of law and procedure is required for the post of a Postmaster-General. The man who could not acquire all that is necessary in a month would not be fit for any post whatever, either in or out of Government service. If Mr. Fanshawe condescends to such an argument, his case must be a very poor one. I do not think Mr. Fanshawe would willingly mislead the Commission, but he certainly has done so in this case.

Mr. Fanshawe states that the training and education of a Civilian specially qualify him for the Postmaster-Generalship. I certainly do not admit the accuracy of the statement, because it is incomplete; he should have said, that the training and education of a Civilian, combined with experience and knowledge of departmental work in all its details, should render him an efficient Postal head. The Civilian's training is not a *sine qua non*.

Both Mr. Fanshawe and Mr. Badshah have spoken of the qualifications of a Deputy Postmaster-General as differing from those of a Postmaster-General. They might have stated that the duties of the two grades are identical. The Deputy is not subordinate to the Postmaster-General, but has a separate circle of his own. The difference is in the amount of pay received, hence the clutching of the higher paid appointments by the Civilians, and the contemptuous regard they have for the deputyships. As a rule, the Postmaster-General has a larger charge than a Deputy; but not always so, as in the case of the Railway Mail Service and Burma Circles, where the work done by the heads of them is twofold that of any other circle in India.

The old fable of the painting of the tiger and the man is well exemplified in the evidence given before the Commission. The ability, character, and status of the Uncovenanted officers have been portrayed by the Civilian witnesses, but no evidence has been asked from the Uncovenanted officers of the department, as to the superiority of Civilians. I as an Uncovenanted official have shown by the above facts, by whose ability and energy the immense progress in the department has been made. Every improvement, if not initiated, has been organized by the Uncovenanted officials, and as a reward they see themselves superseded by young Civilians, totally unacquainted with Postal matters, and whose connexion with the department is only of short donation, as the pay of a Postmaster-General is not sufficient to retain the services of a senior Civilian.

The training *per se* of a Civilian as much qualifies him to administer a Postal circle as it does to command the Channel Fleet or take medical charge of a hospital, and no more.

What we Uncovenanted men want, is not the pay of a local Postmaster-General, no doubt the Finance Committee have already seen their way to make reductions in it, but a due recognition of our services. After over, perhaps, twenty years of faithful service, we do not wish to have placed over our heads young men who, perhaps for a year or two, fill the highest posts and draw the pay of them, but as soon as promotion is due in their own legitimate employment, leave the Post Office to be succeeded by other inexperienced young men.—Yours, &c.,

UNCOVENANTED.

THE CORPORATION AND THE IMPERIAL INSTITUTE.

THE following letter, dated the 28th instant, has been addressed by the Bombay Ratepayers' and Residents' Association, to the Chairman and Members of the Bombay Municipal Corporation, on the subject of the Municipal contribution towards the Imperial Institute project:—

We have learnt with great surprise and regret that in to-day's meeting of the Corporation, a motion is to be brought forward by Colonel Portman to the following effect: "That to enable the Corporation to make a grant to the Imperial Institute about to be established in London, the Chairman for the time being be requested to address Government with the view of obtaining their consent to the passing of a short Act, empowering the Municipal Corporation to vote a sum not exceeding half a lakh of rupees for the above purpose."

This Association think, not without good reason, that the Corporation of Bombay, styled the first City in India, has already done its duty loyally to mark the affectionate regard and esteem in which her Most Gracious Majesty the Queen-Empress is held by the people of Bombay by voting a princely sum for the celebration of the Jubilee, and for assisting in establishing a permanent record of the same by means of the Victoria Technical Institute, to the extent of about Rs. 1,20,000, and that to spend any further sum for the Imperial Institute in London would be a lamentable waste of public money. The Association hope that you, gentlemen, who are the custodians of the taxes collected from the ratepayers for local purposes only, will not sanction any grant so utterly opposed, and as the Association believe to the interest of the ratepayers.

RAINFALL IN BOMBAY.

	Byculla.		Fort.		Esplanade.		Colaba.	
	In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.		In. cts.	
Previously registered.	57	25	56	57	58	35	54	20
July 27, Wednesday.	0	79	1	9	0	95	0	25
„ 28, Thursday...	0	33	0	15	0	31	...	...
Total...	58	37	57	72	59	61	54	45
Total corresponding date of last year ...	75	69	80	91	77	3	70	23

THE RUKHMABAI CASE.

THE ALLEGED LIBEL.

THE charge of libel preferred by Narayen Dharmaji against Mr. Grattan Geary, editor and proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publishing a letter signed "Rukhmabai," was called on for hearing yesterday before Mr. Hamilton.

The complainant was represented by Mr. Kirkpatrick, instructed by Mr. Hemming. Mr. Geary conducted his own defence.

Mr. Kirkpatrick, in opening the proceedings, began by stating the facts of the case of Dadaji *vs.* Rukhmabai, which had given rise to the alleged libel. Mr. Kirkpatrick then narrated the circumstances which led up to what is called Dadajee's "Exposition." He said: As you are no doubt aware, the case has given rise to very considerable discussion upon a question of great social importance, and one in which the greatest possible interest is felt, not only here, but in England. It has been extensively discussed, as you are no doubt aware, by the English newspapers in India, as well as by the vernacular papers, and naturally enough, they view the question from diametrically different points of view, the English papers as a rule sympathizing with the lady, and the vernacular papers, I think, as a rule, sympathizing with the male. It is not surprising, considering the keen discussion and the interest that has been excited, that a good many things should have been said and done which had much better been left unsaid and undone. We come forward here to complain of certain statements that have been made which we think should not have been made, and we ask, in consequence, for the redress of an injury which we say has been done, and is likely to be done, to us by those statements. As I said before, it is not necessary for me to discuss the very interesting question which is raised by that case. I need hardly say that in the course of that discussion, the husband of of this lady, Rukhmabai, was made the subject of a good deal of comment, and a great many hard things, and I think a great many unfair things, were said of him. He was only exercising a right which he conceived he had, and which, I think, under the social system which exists in this country, has been generally recognised. But he was obliged to submit to a great deal of, as I say, unfair comment, and for a long time he submitted in silence, and the sympathy of the public apparently went with the lady. At last, however, he thought it proper to break the silence and to come forward with a statement which he thought would vindicate his action; and accordingly he published an "Exposition," as he calls it, of some of the facts of the case of Dadaji against Rukhmabai. If your Worship looks at it, I think you will be bound to say that it is a very temperate statement of his case. That pamphlet of Dadaji had a considerable circulation, and it contained statements, no doubt, which might fairly have been expected to be met at once. However, they were not met at once; but after an interval of two months from the date of that publication, this letter, which contains the statement which my client now complains of, was published in both the English newspapers issued in Bombay, namely, the *Bombay Gazette* and the *Times of India*. That letter, as I have already stated, purports to be written by Rukhmabai in answer to the statements contained in that pamphlet. It is unfortunate, I think, that that lady and the persons, if any, under whose advice she acted, did not think it right to confine themselves exclusively to answering the statements put forward in that pamphlet, instead of bringing in the names of other persons and making statements as to other persons which did not arise necessarily out of the controversy raised by that pamphlet. Referring to the allegation made by Rukhmabai that she objected to go and live in the house of her husband's uncle on account of its objectionable surroundings, Mr. Kirkpatrick urged that when the case was sent back to Mr. Justice Farran, the defendant had ample opportunity to give evidence in support of the statement that her husband lived in a house whose surroundings were such that no respectable woman would consent to live there. The case came on four months ago, and there was not a single word of evidence given in support of that statement, not a word of evidence given which reflected in any way upon the complainant's character. One would have expected that after her deliberate abstention from giving evidence in that matter before the Court, where its truth or falsehood could have been investigated, she would have been silent with regard to it. But she did not remain silent, and after having shirked the opportunity which was offered her in the public court, she now came forward and in effect repeated the same defamatory statements in that letter to the newspapers. In that letter Rukhmabai stated that she objected to a certain person living in the house of Dadajee's uncle. She said: 'I was living in our family house, the attempt to prove it completely broke down.' In paper book containing the evidence in the present suit, printed under the superintendence of Mr. Dadaji's attorneys, it will be found on pages 24, 28, and 31, that Mr. Dadaji, his brother and his uncle admitted the fact that what is conveniently called a person lived in the house of his uncle. The relationship of that person to Mr. Dadaji's uncle would have been proved, if witnesses on my side had been examined. But the presiding Judge did not think it worth while to take any defence. It is abusive language to say after this, that the attempt completely broke down. I have to reluctantly observe that *this person* is no other than a mistress of Mr. Dadaji's uncle, who has been living in his house for some 14 years as admitted by him; and to avoid whose tyranny the lawful wife of this man had once jumped into a well I did not wish to live in the same house as the companion of this woman." That was a statement which counsel said was infamously false, and it was in fact that statement which had brought them in that Court. Rukhmabai deliberately misrepresented the facts when she said that she had no opportunity of proving what she alleges here to be the truth. The husband of Rukhmabai had stated in evidence that his uncle had not a mistress living with him, that a Camatee woman was living in the house as a servant, but that she was not his uncle's mistress, and that she had lost the use of one arm and one leg. Certainly, it would be rather an extravagant thing to hold that a man of my client's age, living in the house with his wife and children, could not have in that house a woman of the age of forty, without its being publicly suggested that he was living with her as his mistress. And she was not only forty years of age, but she was paralyzed. So *prima facie*, at all events, it was not very probable that she was a kind of woman whom this man, having a lawful wife, should choose as his mistress. The complainant in his own examination in that case had stated that the Camatee woman has been living in his house for the past 12 or 14 years, that she was originally employed in his house to nurse an infant daughter of his, and that she had never been his mistress. It would require very strong and emphatic evidence to disprove this evidence given by the complainant. Coming to the immediate subject of the present charge, Mr. Kirkpatrick said:—I say that the proprietor and editor of a newspaper occupies a peculiarly onerous position for the reasons which I have given, that statements may appear in a newspaper of which he knows nothing and for which he cannot be regarded as directly responsible. However, as to the law relating to the publication of libels, we have nothing whatever to do. We all of us are aware that the *Bombay Gazette* is edited and published by Mr. Geary, who is the defendant in this prosecution, and we know how, as a rule, vigilantly careful he is in the statements which are permitted to appear in that paper. I think that that is important just in this way, that it goes to exaggerate the wrong which in any exceptional instance is done to a person who is slandered. If the *Bombay Gazette* was a newspaper which was given to publishing random and libellous statements, people would learn to receive them at their true value. But when they are made in a paper which is conducted as the *Bombay Gazette* is, people are apt to attach a value to those statements which they would not otherwise have; and so I say that just in proportion as a paper is vigilantly and carefully and excellently conducted, in like proportion does the responsibility of the person who conducts it increase; because the wrong is all the greater to the person who is wronged in such a paper. I say it is quite clear that defamatory words have been published in the *Bombay Gazette*, unless, indeed, the circumstances of publication can be brought under some of the exceptions which are stated in this section of the Penal Code. Now, we have got to see if any of the exceptions apply in this case. The first exception is this: "It is not defamation to impute anything which is true concerning any person, if it is for the public good that the imputation should be made or published." In the first place, we are prepared to show that the statement in this case is not true, and it is defamatory, unless and until it is proved to be true. Even if it were proved to be true, it would still be defamatory and fail to come under that exception unless and until it is proved to be for the public good for this reason, that is not for the public good that the imputation should be made and published. The mere fact that this case gave rise to considerable discussion, which was carried on in a manner which may open up a great deal of scandal, is a reason why this little incident in any way should be made public which relates to the private life of a family, unless it is necessary for the public good, it is a matter which solely concerns individuals in their relations to each other. The next exception under which the learned counsel said he might possibly have to argue was the 8th exception: "It is not defamation to express in good faith any opinion whatever respecting the merits of any case, civil or criminal, which has been decided by a Court of Justice, or respecting the conduct of any person as a party, witness or agent, in any such case, or respecting the character of such person, as far as his character appears in that conduct and no further." The present case could not come under this exception, because the letter did not discuss the merits of the case, as decided in the Court of Justice, but it discussed the general question of the relations between the husband and wife. You may discuss the conduct of a party as a party in a case; but you are not entitled to go outside his conduct as a witness and discuss generally his private affairs. The exception contained a very important limitation to the effect that "it is not defamation to express any opinion in good faith." According to the Penal Code, "nothing is said to be done or believed in good, which is done or believed without due care and attention." Due care and attention implied a certain amount of inquiry and diligence in ascertaining whether a statement made is true or false, and the learned counsel maintained that the slightest inquiry would have shown the falsehood of the statement published in this case. A reference to the records of the High Court case would have shown that the complainant had given an emphatic denial to this allegation. Counsel then proceeded to deal with the 9th exception, which runs thus: "It is not defamation to make an imputation on the character of another, provided that the imputation be made in good faith, for the protection of the interests of the person making it, or of any other person, or for the public good." In arguing that the case did not fall within this exception too, Mr. Kirkpatrick said it could not be to the interest of anybody to publish that statement, not even of Rukhmabai. It might possibly have been for her interest to prove it in a Court of Justice, but he could not see how it could be her interest, apart from that case, to make this allegation published in the newspapers, and circulated broadcast over the whole country. Speaking of the measures which the complainant took when the letter was published, the learned counsel said his client was anxious to make the person who actually wrote the letter responsible for this allegation, and therefore wanted to get hold of the manuscript letter. Accordingly, Messrs. Macfarlane, Edgelow and Hemming first addressed the following letter to the editor and publisher of the *Times of India*:—

Bombay, 6th July, 1887.

DEAR SIR,—In your issue of the 29th ultimo, is inserted a letter purporting to be signed "Rukhmabai," and there is also a leading article which clearly shows a particular knowledge of the said letter and approval of it. We are instructed by Mr. Narayen Dharmajee, who is Dadajee's cousin, to inform you that many of the statements in the said letter are grossly libellous and untrue. If you forthwith send us the original manuscript and the letter you received with it, with a full account of how it came to your hands, our client will assume that you acted in ignorance in printing and publishing such letter. If you do not do this it will be apparent that in printing and publishing such letter you have not acted impartially and without any personal feeling, and we shall proceed against you upon a criminal information. You will observe that there is another very strong objection to the printing and publishing of any such letter, seeing that the matter to which it refers is still pending. We require an answer hereto within 24 hours. Please also inform us who are the printers, publishers and proprietors of the *Times of India* newspaper.—Yours truly,

(Sd.) MACF

was his mistress. Another one does not know, or he does not venture to say, yet he asks you to believe you that she is not. People put two and two together in such a case as that, and popular belief comes in as a necessary part of the case, and asserts that a man living with a supernumerary wife in the native town keeps her as a mistress. If I am not to accept such a statement I might as well give up journalism. What other conclusion could one come to ? I may further say it is perfectly absurd to say this document has been communicated for the purpose of injuring any person. Concluding, Mr. Geary said, no one could blame Rukhmabai for answering the scurrilous pamphlet which had been issued by Dadaji. As the *Times of India* remarked, she had been prejudiced in the eyes of the public by leaving it unanswered so long, and I contend I have done right in making it public. If I had given up the original of her letter there would have been an end of the whole business. But an accusation was made by Mr. Remming that the letter was the composition of the members of the Rukhmabai Defence Committee, who were hiding themselves under her signature. Such an allegation was grossly untrue. As I said yesterday, I am quite prepared to give the original up to the Court. I said I had nothing to conceal. This is a piece of vexatious litigation of a type of which we have had a great deal recently in Bombay. But it would be monstrous if the machinery of this Court and the High Court should frequently be set in motion, and in a trivial case of this kind, more especially when it was considered that the responsible party was a gentleman with a professional character to lose

After Narayen Dhurmajee was examined and cross-examined at great length by Mr. Geary, his Worship asked whether evidence could be called to prove the circumstances attending the fall or the leap of the complainant's wife into the well.

Mr. Geary : I can if you wish. But so far as I am concerned I maintain that a *prima facie* case had not been out. It has been disposed of by the complainant himself. I hold I have shown myself to be within the exceptions provided by the Act. If the Court does not think so I am prepared to go on and fight the case myself. I published the letter, as I have said, in the public interest and for the public good. It contained facts which ought to be brought fairly before the public and that they had a basis of fact was proved by cross-examination. I am prepared to stand or fall by the result. I contend I was justified in publishing the statements. I say I have cleared myself and claim the protection of the Court, maintaining, as I do, that the publication clearly comes within the 9th section. There was a solid substratum of reality. And I repeat that had it not been for the inconvenience the solicitor on the other side had been put to in procuring the original letter, we should have had no proceedings at all. What I have done I have done in good faith for the public good, and will never admit to myself or any one else that I have in this case done anything more than is perfectly consistent with the freedom, liberty and independence of the public press.

Mr. Kirkpatrick then remarked his client had merely wished to get redress, and was quite willing to accept an apology from Mr. Geary and a withdrawal of the statements.

The Magistrate was quite clear that Mr. Geary did not wish to injure the reputation of anyone. What he had done was in good faith, and perhaps he will consider the suggestion.

Mr. Geary : So far as I am concerned, I only repeat what I have said. There has been no imputation of bad faith, malice or even carelessness. The other side being willing to accept the document as sufficient solace for their feelings, I am perfectly willing to give it up. As to an apology, that depends entirely upon the extent and area of the apology, whether it is dignified or useful, and if Mr. Kirkpatrick will carry his good sense and his good offices a little further, and accept as sufficient apology on my part by the delivery of the document, the matter might very well come to an end. I think that would be a very good apology.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : I think the form I would suggest is such as Mr. Geary would accept.

Mr. Geary : I am quite prepared to respond to the suggestion of Mr. Kirkpatrick to this extent. I certainly had no intention to wound or injure the other side in this controversy, my duty being rather to allay than excite in a matter of public importance, involving as it does private and family considerations, any acrimony or ill-will ; to be tender in dealing with such a matter, and if I have inadvertently done any wrong to Mr. Narayen I regret it. I think, at the same time, Mr. Kirkpatrick will be quite satisfied, with the result of the case so far as vindicating his client.

Mr. Kirkpatrick was willing to accept this, but his client was anxious that the statement should appear in the paper in the form he would suggest. Thus : I regret deeply and withdraw the statements.

Mr. Geary : I think I have expressed it in a very fair way.

The Magistrate : I think Mr. Geary having made a public apology in this Court is sufficient.

Mr. Kirkpatrick would prefer a separate indication on a separate form.

The Magistrate : There are reporters present who have taken it down, and it will appear in the papers.

Mr. Geary : Yes, and the other form will appear as though Mr. Remming had written it.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Write it yourself.

Mr. Geary : No ; I think I have done enough.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Then will Mr. Geary give us an assurance that it will appear.

Mr. Geary : Certainly, it will appear in the usual course. It has been taken down.

Mr. Kirkpatrick : Will your Worship take a note of that ?

The Magistrate : Yes. I think it a very satisfactory termination to a very singular case.

[A full report of the evidence given by Narayen Dhurmajee, and the statement made by him in cross-examination by Mr. Geary, together with Mr. Geary's address for the defence, &c., will appear to-morrow.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The steamer Scawfell, 1,439 tons, Captain J. Stanhope, laden with ... sails to-day under a general cargo for Genoa and Palermo.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, Captain J. B. Pearson, will sail to-day for ... Coast and Calcutta, laden with a general cargo only.

The steamer Ferland ..., 1,305 tons Captain J. B. Sellers, was cleared out yesterday, for Torre-del Annunziata. She is la... den with a miscellaneous cargo.

The steamer Da... was cleared out ... go 1,239 tons Captain R. Macgregor ... general cargo ... yesterday for Karachi, she has a ... cabin passenger, Captain Walker ... board.

The s.s. ... Nevasa, 1,952 tons, Captain T W Whellard, which ar...ived in our harbour last evening, has brought in a ge...eral cargo from the Coast, Ports. and Calcutta. (July 27.)

The Ship Esther Roy, 1,533 tons, sailed yesterday under the command of her name sake Captain Thos. Roy, for Liverpool, for which port she is laden with a general cargo.

The Steamer Poveril of Dundee 1,974 tons, Captain A. Burges, arrived in Bombay yesterday, laden with a cargo of 3,041 tons of coals from Cardiff (July 2). She called at Port Said during her voyage and spoke the s. s. Ascanse outward bound. She and the cargo on board are consigned, in Bombay, to Messrs Killick Nixon and Co.

The ship Fulwood, 2,117 tons burthen, Captain Owen Jones, arrived in the Bombay harbour, last evening, laden with a cargo of coals from Cardiff, which port she left on the 9th May last. She spoke during her voyage the following vessels, bound N E and south-wards, the s s Archeunede on the 8th June, in Lat 16 Long 57 ; the ship Algoma from Cardiff for Monowdin on the 25th May ; the barque Chiselhurst from London for the Swan River on the 26th June in Lat 37.7. Long 6.52, being then 59 days at sea ; and two more barques whose names were indicated by K S D, and H Q V B the first bound North-eastward, and the latter from London for San Francisco. The Fulwood made a good passage and a quick one too, seeing that she did it in two months and nineteen days

VESSELS IN THE PRINCE'S DOCK.

28TH JULY, 1887.

Vessels.	Net Tonnage	Captains.	Sheds.	Company or Agents.
S.S. Scawfell ..	1439	J. Stanhope	A	E. Nixon & Co.
„ Asia	3312	J. Craig	B	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Venetia	1609	P. Cole.....	C	P. & O. Co.
„ Cathay	3863	J. De Horne	D	P. & O. Co.
Ship Wallace ..	1660	W. H. Smith ..	E	The Captain.
S.S. C. Buchanan „ Clan Macdonald	1912	W. Millar	F	F. Muir & Co.
„ Fernlands ..	1716	W. J. Rule.....	G	F. Muir & Co.
„ Atrato	1375	J. B. Sellers	H	W. & A. Graham & Co.
„ Honnade....	3955	J. R. Gordon ...	K	F. Muir & Co.
„ Aspatria....	1976	J. Avern	L	B. I. S. N. Co.
„ Manilla	1920	G. Veale.....	M	Cursetji Edulji.
„ Highfield ...	3562	A. Cruciani	N	F. Bozzoni.
„ C. of York...	1608	W. Simpson	O	E. Nixon & Co.
Ship Esther Roy ..	1478	R. Wylie	P	E. Nixon & Co.
S.S. St. Dunstan „ Inchlonga ..	1478 1397	J. Ogilvie ..... Gallashan	Dis	K. Nixon & Co. J. Mackintosh & Co.
„ Regina.....	2119	T. Kayll	H	...

ARRIVALS.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	From.
28	Mecca (s)	Magenis	Mosambique, June 26
	Peveril (s)	Burgess	Cardiff, July 2.
	Nevada (s)	Whelland ..	Coast and Calcutta, July 7.
	Fulwood.....	Jones	Cardiff, May 9.

DEPARTURES.

July.	Vessels.	Commander	Destination.
28	Fernlands (s)	Sellars	Torre-del Annunziata.
	Esther Roy	Thos. Roy ..	Liverpool.

The following vessels were cleared out yesterday :—
Steamer Scawfell, Stanhope, for Genoa and Palermo.
„ Dago, McGregor, for Karachi.
„ Patna, Pearson, for Coast and Calcutta.
„ Kohinur, Bullock, for Coast and Calcutta.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

July.
24 Matterhorn .....Williams.....New York, April 27.
Francisco .....Bonefacio .. Pondicherry, July 17.

MADRAS.

ARRIVALS.

July.
25 India s.....Chas Grant s..... London. Liverpool.
26 Ganges s..... Calcutta.

DAILY EXPORTS.—JULY 27.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Asia (s), 222 bales cotton, C Kakanee.

FOR LONDON.

Henzada (s), 10 casks Indian chutney, M M Poonjiaji

FOR ANTWERP.

Inchlonga (s), 2,000 cwts groundnuts, and 1,000 cwts mowra seed, Ralli Bros ; 2,001 cwts poppy seed, A Blaschock and Co ; 40 bales hemp, Tyabji and Co.

Highfield (s), 100 bales hemp, Volkart Bros ; 997 cwts rapeseed, C C Jasawalla.

Atrato (s), 2,000 cwts rapeseed, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Queen Victoria (s), 3,225 cwts groundnuts, Wm Bell and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

St Dunstan (s), 879 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros ; 3,999 cwts rapeseed, L Dreyfus and Co.

FOR PORT SAID.

Cathay (s), 700 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Cathay (s), 100 bales cotton, F Sanquet and Co ; 1,999 cwts linseed and 1,000 cwts castor seed, Volkart Bros ; 1,000 bales cotton, Gaddum Bythell and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Cathay (s), 1,783 cwts myrabolams, A Schweiger ; 399 cwts myrabolams, and 399 cwts mustar seed, Volkart Bros ; 220 bales cotton, G Bythell and Co ; 330 bales cotton, Volkart Bros ; 110 bales cotton, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Scawfell (s), 999 cwts rapeseed, Lang Moir and Co.
Clan Buchanan (s), 1,921 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co ; 4,000 cwts wheat, D Sassoon and Co.
Manilla (s), 2,000 cwts wheat, A Blascheck and Co.

FOR CATANIA.

Inchgarvie (s), 24,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Bros.

FOR MESSINA.

Inchgarvie (s), 24,000 cwts wheat. Ralli Bros.

FOR NAPLES.

Manilla (s), 3,982 cwts wheat, Wm Bell and Co ; 600 bales cotton, The Bombay Co. Ld ; 100 cwts wheat, flour, The W India Flour Mills.

FOR HONGKONG.

Venetia (s), 500 bales twist, E D Sassoon and Co ; 263 bales twist, E Abraham ; 300 bales twist E Noordin and Co ; 200 bales twist, J E Sassoon and Co ; 75 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 50 bales twist, Gyai and Kleinjung ; 300 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co ; 100 bales cotton, K Toolseedass and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Venetia (s), 25 bales twist, C Bomanji and Co ; 50 bales twist, J D Sassoon and Co ; 50 bales twist, E J Abraham.

FOR CALCUTTA.

Patna (s), 200 bales cotton, Mackinzon and Makenzie

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—JULY 26.

La Touche, Col, Bo Staff Corps, on duty, from Poona.

JULY 27.

Mitchell, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D, on leave, from Kirkee.
Conran, Capt, Bo E Y Regt, from leave, from Poona.
Harrison, Capt, Bo, E Y Regt, from leave from Poona.

JULY 28.

Van Someren, Lt-Col, Mad, Forest Dept, on leave, from Amraoti.

DEPARTURES.—JULY 28.

Mitchell, Vet Surgn, Bo, A V D, from leave, to Kirkee.
Walter, Lt-Col, Bi, 8th B I, to rejoin, to Dorundah.
Raitt, Lt, Bo, 12th B I, to join to Poona.

THE NEW ORIENTAL BANK.

The ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the New Oriental Bank Corporation (Limited) was held at the offices, Threadneedle street, Mr. W. W. Cargill in the chair.

In moving the adoption of the report, the chairman expressed the directors' regret at the loss which they and the bank had sustained in the death, since the last meeting, of Mr. E. F. Harrison, in whose place at the Board Major-General Henry Beville had been appointed. The business of the bank had continued to progress from the commencement. Beginning in 1883 with a small sum, their banking assets had rapidly increased until, by the 31st of March, 1886, they amounted to 44,963,000, and at the same date this year they had further increased to 26,231,000. In the London accounts alone the amount of the turnover had very greatly increased. They had been asked more than once to establish branches in various places, but after due consideration they had only acceded in one instance to the request. They had opened a branch at the Seychelles, which from next year would be the great centre for all the vessels of the Messageries Maritimes. Considerable business was already done there both with Mauritius and India. As he hinted at their last meeting, they had resolved to convert their agencies at Sydney and Melbourne into branches. There was now a chance of their going into business in Australia without the risk that might have attended it during the height of the depression that had prevailed there. He might mention, as another evidence of the credit enjoyed by the bank, that they now held a considerable sum on deposit from more than one local Government. In India the Government business was all done with Indian banks, but in other places where the Government was not connected with India their bank had as good a chance as any other institution of obtaining their share of public business. The silver question had disturbed and kept disturbing all Eastern Exchanges. He thought that a good deal of confusion existed as to bimetallism, but a society had been established in London, called the Bimetallic League, who were endeavouring to make the subject familiar to the public. In 1838 or 1839 he was in France on the way to India, and at Paris he had to pay a premium of 1¼ per cent. for gold. At another period, after the great discoveries of gold in California and Australia, he happened again to be in Paris, when he found that gold was regarded as a drug, and he had to pay 2½ per cent. premium for silver. He fancied that in all countries where bimetallism prevailed, it was sometimes very difficult to obtain silver, while at other times a premium had to be paid for gold. These were very difficult questions to discuss, but his own impression was that in England we had been rather bold in taking gold as our sole standard. We heard almost daily of immense discoveries of gold deposits, and if it happened that a vast quantity of gold came upon the country, as it did in the days of the discoveries in California and Australia, he thought that that would go a long way to settle the silver question. The fall in the exchange had not been without some advantage, because as the exchange had gone down many products in India had come into the market which would not otherwise have come—wheat and produce of that kind. They had had to watch and they had fully provided for the fluctuations in exchange. The dividend for the past half-year would be at the rate of 6 per cent. per annum compared with 5 per cent. previously.

Mr Christian Allhusen seconded the motion, which was carried unanimously, and resolutions were afterwards passed declaring the dividend and re-electing the retiring directors and auditors.

In answer to a question by a shareholder in the old bank, Mr. A. J. Macdonald stated that in the interest of many of the old creditors whose claims the bank held as agents, and also in the interest of old shareholders, the bank had protested against the sale of the outstanding assets of the old bank to the Assets Realization Company. Unfortunately those efforts had failed. The Assets Company guaranteed the creditors 19s. 9d. in the pound, but the door was entirely shut to the old shareholders. Had he been a shareholder in the old bank he would have taken steps to appeal to the Houses of Lords—a proceeding which, he added, in answer to another question, would not, he believed, cost more than £1,000.

THE LAND BILL IN THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

After being laid aside in such an unaccountable manner for several weeks, the Irish Land Bill was under consideration in the House of Lords on July 1. There was a big gathering and a protracted sitting. On the consideration of the report of the bill, the Earl of Dunraven started a preliminary discussion by asking what the Government meant to do with the bill, and what effect they thought it would have after all the alterations which have been made in it. He went on to denounce the bankruptcy clauses, which, he believed, would do no good at all, and he condemned the measure generally as containing "evils of the greatest magnitude." Though he owned that it might have some effect in preventing harsh evictions during the next few months. But he was especially anxious to know when the Government intended to legislate on dual ownership. Earl Spencer claimed for the Opposition that they did not approach the bill in any hostile partisan spirit, and asked when the Purchase Bill was to be introduced. In his opinion the only way to cope with the Plan of Campaign was to deal with judicial rents which had become too high wherever the landlords refused to take reasonable abatements.

AN APOLOGY FOR THE BILL.

Lord Ashbourne declared that the Government strongly desired to diminish harsh evictions, and believed their bill would have that effect. He defended the bankruptcy clauses, which had undergone a close and searching criticism, and which would prove moderate and reasonable ; and, as to the shortcomings or incompleteness of the measure, he owned that it did not deal with the whole question, but urged that it was impossible to pass a large and satisfactory Land Bill this year under the peculiar circumstances of the present session. The main desire of the Government had been to deal at once with some of the most pressing features which the subject presented, so as to give relief to the sufferers from agricultural depression and want of money. The bill was only a temporary and tentative one, with an honest purpose at bottom of giving to the leaseholders that to which they were justly entitled, but from which they were excluded under the Land Act of 1854.

NEITHER HOT NOR COLD.

Lord Herschell had no great opinion of the bill, which, he thought, instead of getting rid of discontent would only create more. He was dissatisfied with the alterations which had been made in it, and especially objected to the power given to the landlords to force the tenants into bankruptcy. Such legislation would be most disheartening to the people of Ireland, after the hopes excited by the report of the Cowper Commission. Earl Cowper put into a nutshell what appeared to be a pretty general opinion when he declared that "nobody liked the bill, but nobody wished to oppose it." It was cruel of him, though, to add that it was "not easy to amend the measure, because its faults were intimately connected with its whole character."

LORD SALISBURY ON THE GOVERNMENT'S "IMPOSSIBLE TASK."

The sharp criticism of Lord Spencer and Lord Herschell drew from the Marquis of Salisbury an angry retort. He reminded Lord Herschell with some asperity that the necessity for the bill arose out of the "hideous confusion" in which the noble and learned Lord's own friends had plunged the Irish land laws, and the bill had been introduced to diminish the strain which had been brought into existence by that state of things, and with the hope of "reducing the animosity" which the Government of 1881 had sown among all classes in Ireland. Proceeding in this view, the Premier declared that it would have been "better if all these difficulties had been foreseen by the noble and learned Lord and his friends, and if the present Government had not had imposed upon them the impossible task of introducing sanity into a land policy which was absolutely insane." The evil in Ireland was that past legislation had made it the interest of the landlord to get rid of his tenant, and as State management had been adopted in place of freedom of contract, Parliament must accept the consequences. The present measure was not final, and far more important ones would be required before prosperity could be restored in Ireland. Lord Salisbury in the course of his speech, while attacking the late Government, managed at the same time to give some solemn warnings to the Irish landlords as to their treatment of their tenants.

SETTLING TO WORK.

The warmth of the Prime Minister was mildly rebuked by Lord Kimberley, who suggested that the matter before the House was the bill of the Government, and not the Land Act of 1881. After a little further conversation the ruffled tempers were allowed to cool, and their Lordships then took up the consideration of the amendments, of which no less than 99 had been put down upon the paper. The proceedings then became exceedingly dull for the most part, for amendment after amendment was briefly proposed by its author, objected to by Lord Cadogan, who was in charge of the bill, and then promptly withdrawn. In the course of the discussion, Lord Salisbury offered to give up the purchase clauses of the bill in order to facilitate its passage in "another place ;" but as this offer provoked considerable protest, it was ultimately withdrawn. The discussion of the amendments was carried on until a late hour, until the whole of them were disposed of.

THE BILL PASSED.

The Lords on July 4, sat for the unusually long period of about four hours. The Manchester Ship Canal met with no opposition from any of the Peers, and was read a second time without a division or dissenting voice. The increased Canadian traffic on pig and bar iron formed the subject of a long discussion. The Earl of Onslow, on behalf of the Government, at first refused to lay the correspondence with the Canadian Government before Parliament ; but yielding to the strong representation of Earl Granville, he at last consented. Their Lordships were again occupied for a couple of hours with the final stage of the Irish Land Bill. Lord Fitzgerald, fearing for the purchase clauses of the bill when the measure reached the House of Commons, besought the Government not to abandon them, and was able to give a cheering assurance that if the Government would only go on with them they would not be "obstructed" in the Lower Chamber. After Lord Kilmorey had solemnly denied that he had ever attacked the Irish County Court Judges, Earl Cadogan relieved Lord Fitzgerald's mind by assuring that noble and learned lord that the Government really did mean to press the purchase clauses upon the attention of the House of Commons. Lord Cadogan went on to prattle cheerfully about the remarkable way in which the bill had passed through the Upper House without substantial alteration, and after a few parting words from Lord Herschell, Earl Granville, and the Prime Minister, all set in a fairly amiable key, the bill was read a third time. Even then its fate was not absolutely decided, for on the final question, "That the bill do pass," the Earl of Milltown moved a new amendment, for which he was severely snubbed. However, he insisted on going to a division, but the amendment was rejected by 42 votes to 13, and the bill passed.

VICTOR HUGO'S IDEAL HOME.

The translation into English of Victor Hugo's most interesting prose work, "Choses Vues," gives additional interest to the sketch of the great poet's ideal home published by a French contemporary, from which we take the following extracts :—

For a long time past Victor Hugo wished to have a house of his own, instead of a rented house. He liked to talk about it, thinking that he would in it more closely unite those who were dear to him. But there was one obstacle which prevented him who had begun life as an "enfant sublime," and who ended it almost unmoored. Like a child he hesitated, because he did not know whether his fortune allowed him to realize his dream. He often asked, "Am I rich enough ?" At the begining of 1884 his friends decided to answer the question accurately. They went to Rothschild's, where Hugo's money was deposited. On their return the following dialogue took place between the poet and Messers Vacquerie and Mourice :—"Have you any exact idea as to what your fortune amounts to ?" "No ; but I should like to know." Would you be satisfied if you had three million francs ?" "Indeed I would ; three millions is a nice sum ; I should be glad if I had so much." Very well, then ; you have nearly six millions." Soon after the ideal home was begun. "I want a large house between a courtyard and a garden, and with a large door in the middle," said Victor Hugo to the architect. The plan being somewhat difficult to make the actual construction was delayed, and in 1885, three months before his death, Hugo frequently asked, "When are you going to build me my house ?" In this house the poet proposed to live with M. and Mdme. Lockroy and his two grandchildren, Georges and Jeanne, on the plan that he should be strictly independent of them in his part of the house, the motto being, "Chacun chez soi et tous chez Victor Hugo." Each party therefore, had its own entrance, its private stairs and apartments, and only a few rooms were common property. . . . Victor Hugo preferred that part of the house from which he could overlook the street ; M. Lockroy liked the view of the garden. . . . Mounting Victor Hugo's stairs you found that his rooms were of the greatest simplicity. He has his room, his bathroom, and a room for his valet : that is all. It is superfluous to describe his own room which has been described by everybody, and it was still the same, the only difference being that a valuable collection of old wood carvings had been added to it. The epilogue to the history of this house is that its owner died before it was finished.

COINAGE OF 1886-87.

The following particulars respecting the coinage of 1886, and the new coins and Jubilee medals of 1887, are taken from the seventeenth annual report of the Deputy Master of the Mint (the Hon. C. W. Fremantle, C.B.).

During the year 1886 the Australian gold coin received by the Bank of England amounted to 2,187,000*l.* entirely in sovereigns, which was less by 825,000*l.* than the importations of the previous year. The total amount of these coins received by the Bank during the ten years from 1877 to 1886 has been 23,025,000*l.* giving an average of 2, 302,500*l.* a year.

The silver coinage of the year presents no special feature, except that the demand for coin has been considerably under that of the three preceding years. The amount struck was 420,415*l.* and the amount issued 430,798*l.* which is less by nearly 200,000*l.* than the issue of 1885. Of this sum 254,000*l.* was delivered to the Bank of England, 40,000*l.* to the Bank of Ireland, 108,025*l.* was sent to Colonies, 10,475*l.* was shipped for the use of treasury chests abroad, and 18,100*l.* was supplied in threepences direct to banks and private applicants. The balance consisted of Royal "Maundy" moneys.

The amount of threepences issued in the year was 40,230*l.* or less by 11,500*l.* than the issues of this coin in 1885. The Colonies again were large applicants for threepences, no less than 23,500, or nearly half the total amount issued, having been sent abroad during the year. Indeed the Colonial demand increases yearly. In 1884 it amounted to 6,075*l.* only, while in 1885 it rose to 21,500*l.* and last year, as already stated, the total reached was 23,500*l.* Of this amount 20,000*l.* was transmitted to the Australian Colonies, and 2,000*l.* to New Zealand. Fourpences of the nominal value of 1,200*l.*, were withdrawn from circulation during the year in the United Kingdom.

The half-crowns issued in 1886 were of the nominal value of 130,695*l.* as against 164,700*l* in 1885, and the total amount of these coins added to the circulation since 1874, when their coinage was resumed, has been 2,853,885*l.* Half-crowns as yet do not appear to have found special favour in the Colonies, as, since the resumption of their coinage, the shipments abroad have only amounted to 422,000*l.* as against 636,000*l.* of florins. On the other hand, judging from the amounts of half-crowns and florins, respectively, issued during the last few years, there would seem to be a growing preference at home for the former coin.

The bronze coinage of the year 1886 amounted to 51,344*l.* and the issues to 42,510*l.* as against 53,361*l.* and 56,840*l.* respectively, in 1885.

The Colonial coinages executed by the Mint in 1886 were more numerous and of greater nominal value than in any previous year. The number of silver coins struck in connection with these coinages was 9,850,000 pieces, and that of the bronze 1,940, 200*l.* The coinages were sixteen in number, as against twelve in 1885, and consisted of four silver coinages and one bronze coinage for Canada, in twenty-five, ten, and five-cent pieces, and cents ; three silver coinages for Hong Kong, in twenty, ten, and five-cent pieces ; four bronze coinages for Cyprus, in piastres and half-piastres ; three silver coinages for the Straits Settlements, in fifty, twenty, ten, and five-cent pieces ; and one silver coinage for Mauritius, in pieces of twenty and ten cents.

The effigy of the Queen which was adopted for the coinage at her Majesty's accession in 1837, and was modelled by the late Mr. William Wyon, R. A., modeller and engraver of the Mint, still remains in use. During the past year Her Majesty was pleased to signify her pleasure that a portrait medallion, by Mr. J. E. Boehm, R.A., modelled from life, should be substituted for the effigy which the coins have hitherto borne, and steps have been taken for the preparation of dies for the coins of the different denominations. In the new effigy her Majesty appears crowned and veiled, with the Riband and Star of the Garter, and the Victoria and Albert Order! The legend, "Victoria Dei Gratia Britanniarum Regina, Fidei Defensor," is variously arranged on the different coins, according to the exigencies of the design on each.

The opportunity has at the same time been taken, with her Majesty's approval, for making certain alterations in the designs for the reverses of some of the coins, by abandoning those which do not appear to possess sufficient artistic merit to warrant their retention. In some cases no change has been made. The reverse of the sovereign will still bear the design of St. George and the Dragon, by Pistrucci, first adopted for the sovereigns of George IV., and the reverse of the half-sovereign and threepence remain unchanged, except that the crown has been assimilated to that used for the new effigy. The St. George and Dragon design will be resumed for the five-pound piece, the double sovereign, and the crown, this design having been adopted for these pieces when originally struck. The half-crown will bear the same reverse as that coin bore when first issued, a design of considerable merit by Merlin. During the last half-century public taste appears to have been satisfied, both in this country and abroad, with some such insignificant design as a wreath surrounding words or figures indicating the value of the coin, and the shilling and sixpence have during the present reign been examples of this treatment. They will, in future, like the half-crown, bear the Royal arms, crowned, and surrounded by the Garter.

One addition will be made to the coins now in circulation by the issue of a double florin. The reverse is composed of crowned shields, bearing the arms of the United Kingdom, arranged in the form of a cross between sceptres, a device which was first adopted for coins of Charles II., and the badges of which from early Saxon times was traced in a former report. It was designed by Thomas Simon, the greatest of all English engravers, and it remains to be seen whether this handsome coin will be generally popular. The reverse of the florin will for the future bear the same design.

The Queen was further pleased to command that the fiftieth anniversary of her Majesty's accession should be commemorated by the issue of a medal. The effigy for this medal, which is also from a medallion by Mr. Boehm, has a somewhat more ornate veil than that on the coin, and on the bust, in addition to the Victoria and Albert Order, is shown the badge of the Imperial order of the Crown of India. The reverse is a beautiful work by Sir Frederick Leighton, President of the Royal Academy, of which the following is a description :—"In the centre a figure representing the British Empire sits enthroned, resting one hand on the sword of Justice, and holding in the other the symbol of victorious rule. A lion is seen on each side of the throne. At the feet of the seated figure lies Mercury, the God of Commerce, the mainstay of the Empire's strength, holding up in one hand a cup heaped with gold. Opposite to him sits the Genius of electricity and Steam. Below, again five shields banded together bear the names of the five parts of the globe, Europe, Asia, Africa, America, and Australasia, over which the Empire extends. On each side of the figure of Empire stand the personified elements of its greatness—on the right (of the spectator) Industry, and Agriculture, on the left, Science, Letters, and Art. Above, the occasion of the celebration commemorated is expressed by two winged figures representing the year 1887 (the advancing figure) and the year 1837 (with averted head), holding each a wreath. Where these wreaths interlock the letters V. R. I. appear, and over all the words 'In Commemoration.'"

PHOTOGRAPHING A CYCLONE.

Under the head "Photographing a Cyclone" the *Detroit Free Press* has the following :—"We feel it our duty to an enterprising body of men to give them a solemn word of warning that it is to be hoped they will profit by. The photographers of the West, both amateur and professional, are deserving citizens whom we could hardly do without. They are both useful and ornamental, and they are not in the habit —while cabinet pictures are 2 dols. a dozen—of accumulating vast hordes of wealth and thus keeping the money out of the hands of the people, as is the custom of Jay Gould and others who know not photography. Therefore Photographers should have the support and sympathy of all good citizens. A most insidious piece of advice has been tendered to the photographers of the West, and the worst feature of it is that it comes from a quarter that has hitherto commanded the confidence of all who worship the sun. Dr. Edward L. Wilson, artist, author, lecturer, and traveller, the editor of the *Philadelphia Photographer*, and the author of those interesting articles in the *Century Magazine*, the explorer of Petra and the discoverer of Pharaoh, is the man who deals the fell blow. In the latest number of his magazine he says, with a charming assumption of candour, that the one thing that scientists of the East yearn for is a photograph of a wild Western cyclone taken on the fly. Of photographs of the effects of a cyclone it seems there are plenty, but of the cyclone on the rampage no copies are extant, and Dr. Wilson will pay a big price for the picture of one taken, as it were, on its wild rush from the third base to the home plate. Now if the photographers of the West were to act on this hint the result would be that we would have no photographers in complete repair west of the Detroit River. The air would be filled with the debris of cameras, and the roofs of our best buildings would continually be having impromptu skylights knocked into them by falling photographers. Of course it is easy to see why this sinister advice is tendered. Not only would cameras go skyward, but the demand for new cameras would become so great that prices would have the same upward tendency. It is easy for a man accustomed to photograph the calm imperturbable smile of Pharaoh to advise another man to photograph a cyclone. There are some slight differences between a cyclone and mummy. No man who has ever found himself directly in the track of a cyclone that is feeling particularly frisky that morning needs to be informed of that fact. Nothing so delights the average cyclone as to catch a photographer with his head under the black cloth. It gives him some points on the instantaneous process that he will never forget. For a time it is impossible to tell which is the photographer and which is the camera. It leaves him on the top of the highest tree in the neighbourhood, and drops the camera down on the head of some innocent citizen who knows nothing of photography, and doesn't want to have any further experience in it. A cyclone is peculiar. It will not use the head rest ; it will not hold its chin a little higher, nor assume a pleasing expression. It will not fix its eyes on the notice "terms cash." But what it consents to do it does with an energy that more than compensates for what it refuses to do. Our advice to Dr. Wilson is to take a boiler-iron camera and some steel plates, and come West himself ; let him tackle the festive cyclone in its native lair, and then let us know how he likes it.

DUELLING AT A GERMAN UNIVERSITY.

A Correspondent writing from Bonn on July 1, says :—Very early last Saturday morning, before any one else was astir, after a hasty and clandestine breakfast, we slipped noiselessly from the house, my German Student friend and I, on our way to the place appointed for the fighting of the duels. It was a lovely morning and a lovely walk. By a circuitous route we threaded our way through the old streets and modern suburbs of Bonn, and quickly found ourselves climbing the slopes of the Venusberg, by paths embowered in shady trees and fringed by rich wild-flowers and luxuriant brushwood. My friend was one of the keenest members of a well-known fighting club. As we walked, I defended vigorously the manly sports and innocent rivalries of British athletics, contrasting them unfavourably with the barbarous encounters we were about to witness. But the German, while sorrowfully assenting to my expressed conviction that the barbarous custom was slowly dying, and might soon be dead, maintained that duelling as practised by German students was not only justifiable, but beneficial. Firstly, he said, the duels seldom had a fatal result ; secondly, it made men of them, and eliminated the towards ; thirdly, young men were full-blooded, and it was good for them to be "cupped" occasionally ; and fourthly, it was, the best method of giving a final settlement to a quarrel. The arguments were plausible ; but I do not think I could repeat them to the students of Edinburgh University with any chance of convincing them that the introduction of a system of duelling was the next reform which ought to be undertaken by the Students' Representative Council.

The spot where the duels were to take place was a lonely one among the woods—a small, open enclosure, surrounded by stunted pines. "Relics of the past," said my friend, as he pointed out to me countless scraps of dirty lint and cotton-wool among the leaves and grass. It was now eight o'clock. A considerable number of students had assembled ; the combatants, surgeons—of whom there were five or six—servants, and paraphernalia having been conveyed to the scene of conflict in carriages. The students all wore the caps suitable to their various clubs. There were three of these represented—the Franconia, the Marchia, and the Alemannia. The different clubs fight against one another ; but a member of a club may not fight with another member of the same club. The faces of most present bore abundant, and, to my mind, hideous traces of previous conflicts. At about a quarter past eight, the first duel began. The eyes, neck, and chest of the combatants are carefully protected ; and if a man has lost part of the bone of his skull in a previous encounter, a patch of leather is also applied to the weak point. The possibility of injury is thus practically confined to the face and head. The sword (schlager) is about four feet long, narrow, and sharp enough to cut a pencil. Seconds and umpires are duly appointed, and careful reckoning is kept of every occasion on which blood is drawn. The duel is opened by an abundant bowing, walking, and lifting of hats among seconds and umpires. The word is then given by one of the seconds, "Auf die Mensur, binden die Klingen!" The combatants at once raise their swords, which, however, they are prevented from using by the touch of the sword of either second. The other second then replies "Gebunden sind!" and the first cries "Los!" whereupon the swords are immediately released, and the contest begins. A pause is made every few seconds, either to straighten the swords, which frequently get bent, or to discover whether a wound has been inflicted, or at the request of the second of one of the combatants who desires a rest. The normal duration of a duel is fifteen minutes—that is to say, fifteen minutes of actual fighting, disregarding pauses. If the whole time is fought out, the result is regarded, as a draw, no matter which has received most wounds ; but if one combatant gives in before time is called, he is vanquished. The first duel was short, and the fighting was not good. It came to a premature conclusion by the severing of a small artery in the right temple of one of the fighters. In almost the first round a piece of about six inches long was cut clean off from one the swords by the other; a pause was made, and while a new sword was brought, the broken piece was presented to me with much courtesy and ceremony, being the only foreigner present, as a memento of a German duel. I have it now ; and I have turned it, if not into a ploughshare or a pruning-hook, at least into something as peaceful—a paper-knife. At the close of the fight the surgeons at once set to work, with a dexterity which showed much experience, and the wounds were speedily sewn together.

The second duel was of a more serious nature. It was not a friendly contest, but was the outcome of a serious quarrel. In these circumstances the time of fighting is prolonged to twenty-five minutes. The combatants were powerful and experienced fighters. Forty minutes elapsed between the first onslaught and the close of the duel. Neither gave in ; it ended in a draw, and a cordial handshaking took place. One, however, had received more wounds than the other. He had eight gashes, and was a perfect mass of cuts and gore. His cheek was cut open almost from the mouth to the ear ; he had several cuts from two to four inches long on his head, and his right ear was well-nigh carried clean away. It took two surgeons almost an hour to sew him together ; and when he at length got to his feet again, he was without doubt—so far, at least, as his head and face were concerned—a "thing of shreds and patches." He took it all most pluckily. He presented, indeed, a most laughable spectacle. Little could be seen of his head and face except nose, eyes, and mouth ; nevertheless, into the latter he or his friends managed to insert a formidable cigar, and he marched about smoking it, like one of dreadful heroes since the days of Don Quixote.

The remaining duels—there were other two—were sufficiently gory, and in one of them a wound was inflicted said to be really dangerous; but they presented no very striking or remarkable features. At

CURIOUS WAGERS.

A WAGER was made early in the last century by a banker named Bulliot. He was a firm believer in the superstition that if rain falls on St. Swithin's day (July 15) it will also fall, more or less, for forty days after. St. Swithin's day in the year 1725 was very wet, and so Bulliot offered to bet any one who chose to put down his money that the next forty days would be rainy. So many persons showed a desire to take up this wager that its terms were reduced to writing as follows:—"If, during from St. Swithin's day, it rains more or little during forty days successively, Bulliot will be considered to have gained; but if it ceases to rain for only one day during that time Bulliot has lost." On these terms Bulliot betted against all who presented themselves. He was so confident of success that he placed money against articles of value of every description. People brought gold-headed canes, snuff-boxes, jewels, even clothes; and Bulliot wagered as much money against them as he considered they were worth. When his stock of cash came to an end he issued notes and bills of exchange to such an extent that it was said he had paper money out to the amount of a hundred thousand crowns. All this naturally excited a great deal of public curiosity, and the rash man found himself quite fashionable for the time being. Verses were made in his honour, a play was produced which had him for its hero; in a word, he attracted as much attention as if he had been a monarch or a famous statesman. But, unfortunately for Bulliot. St. Swithin was not true to his character. For the first twenty-one days of the stipulated time more or less rain fell. The twenty-second day, however, was bright and cloudless, and night came on without there being the slightest sign of rain. Bulliot was ruined, and ruined so completely that he was unable to meet the notes and bills that bore his name. The holders of these tried to enforce payment; but the ancient law of more modern days. They were accordingly nonsuited, and their debts declared irrecoverable.

A RASH BET.

In the early part of the present century sporting-men were fond of betting on the duration of the lives of celebrities. Napoleon I. was specially the subject of these wagers. It is related that, at a dinner-party in 1809, Sir Mark Sykes offered to pay any one who would give him a hundred guineas down a guinea a day so long as Napoleon lived. The offer was taken by a clergyman present; and for three years Sir Mark paid him three hundred and sixty-five guineas per annum. He then thought that he had thrown away enough money, and disputed further payment. The recipient, who was not at all disposed to lose his comfortable annuity, brought an action, which, after lengthy litigation, was decided in favour of the baronet.

"RUN IN."

A foreign Prince staying in Paris made a heavy bet with a member of the Imperial Club that he—the Prince—would, in the course of the next two hours, be arrested by the police without committing any offence or provoking the authorities in any fashion. The way he won his wager was by dressing himself in a tattered old blouse, a pair of mouldy boots full of holes, and a disreputable burlesque of a hat. Thus attired, he walked up to one of the most aristocratic cafes in Paris, and sitting himself at a table, called for a cup of chocolate. The waiter, as was only natural, did not care about serving so suspicious-looking a customer before he was assured that payment would be forthcoming, so he told the Prince that he must pay in advance. Upon this his Highness pulled a bundle of bank-notes out of his pocket, and picking out one of considerable value, told him to take the price of the coffee out of it and bring back the change. The man immediately went in search of the proprietor of the cafe, who when he heard the facts of the case ordered the coffee to be served, and at the same time sent to the nearest police station for a *sergent de ville*. The Prince was of course arrested, and taken before a commissary of police. He announced his rank, and told his reasons for assuming such an unprincely costume. The authorities were obdurate at first, but finally they consented to send the Prince under escort to the Imperial Club, where the gentleman with whom the bet had been made proved his identity, and paid his Highness the money he had fairly won.

A BRUTAL BET.

Vieuxtemps, the well-known violinist, used to tell a strange story of a wager which he averred he had really witnessed whilst on a visit to London. It was to the effect that one day, as he was walking across London Bridge, a poor wretch jumped upon to the parapet and leaped down into the river. There was at once a rush of eager spectators, and a voice shouted: "I'll bet he drowns!"—"Two to one, he'll swim ashore!"—"Done!" Meanwhile, Vieuxtemps had hastened to get a boat, and was rowing with a waterman to the rescue of the unhappy creature, who was floundering about, and just managing to keep himself afloat. As they reached him, and were prepared to pull him into the boat, there was a roar from the bridge: "Leave him alone—there is a bet, on!" The waterman immediately lay on his oars, refuging to make any further attempts to save the drowning man; and Vieuxtemps saw him sink before his very eyes!

ABSURDITY COMPETITION.

A wager was made in 1806 in the Castle Yard, York, between Thomas Hodgson and Samuel Whitehead as to which should succeed in assuming the most singular character. Umpires were selected, whose duty it was to decide upon the comparative absurdity of the costumes in which the two men appeared. On the appointed day Hodgson came before the umpires decorated with banknotes of various value on his coat and waistcoat, a row of five-guinea notes and a long netted purse of gold round his hat, whilst a piece of paper bearing the words "John Bull" was attached to his back. Whitehead was dressed like a woman on one side, one half of his face was painted, and he wore a silk stocking and slipper on one leg. The other half of his face was blacked, to resemble that of a negro; on the corresponding side of his body he wore a gaudy long-tailed linen-coat and his leg was cased in half a pair of leather breeches with a boot and spur. One would fancy that Whitehead must have presented by far the more singular appearance. The umpires thought differently however, and awarded the stakes to Hodgson.

THE UGLIEST MAN IN LONDON.

A somewhat similar bet was once made in relation to the Master of the Revels to George II., named Heidegger, whose ugliness it was declared impossible to surpass. One of the courtiers wagered that he would produce some one who should be pronounced uglier than Heidegger. He was allowed a few days in which to unearth his champion, and it is said that he employed them in personally ransacking the worst slums of London. Somewhere in St. Giles's he found an old woman whom he thought sufficiently plain to confront with Heidegger. When the two were put face to face, the judges said that it was impossible to decide which of them was entitled to bear the proud title of "ugliest being in London." A courtier, however, suggested that Heidegger should put on the old woman's bonnet. This he did; and the additional ugliness it gave him was such that he was unanimously declared the winner.

ODD OR EVEN.

A notorious gambler of the last century finally ruined himself by a very extraordinary bet. He had been playing with Lord Lorn; their stakes had been very high, and luck had gone steadily against him. Exasperated at his losses, he jumped up from the card-table, and seizing a large punch-bowl, said: "For once I'll have a bet where I have an equal chance of winning! Odd or even, for fifteen thousand guineas?" "Odd," replied the peer calmly. The bowl was dashed against the wall, and on the pieces being counted there proved to be an odd one. The rash gambler paid up his fifteen thousand guineas; but, if tradition be correct, it was only by selling the last of his estates that he was enabled to do so.

A DANGEROUS BET.

Some years ago a gentleman made a heavy bet that he would stand for a day on London Bridge with a tray full of sovereigns fresh from the Mint, which he would be unable to dispose of at a penny a piece. A nursemaid bought one to quiet a crying child; but no more were disposed of.—*Chambers's Journal*

WAR CORRESPONDENTS.

WAR correspondents are a modern institution; but the following interesting letter, written by Washington. "To the Committee of Congress on a visit to the Camp," proves that the idea is not new. The letter is dated July 19, 1777, was penned at the "Camp of the Glove," and is as follows:—"A small travelling press to follow headquarters would be productive of many eminent advantages. It would enable us to give speedily exact information of any military transactions that take place, with proper comments upon them, and hereby frustrate the pernicious tendency of falsehood and misrepresentation, which, in my opinion, of what complexion they be, are in the main detrimental to our cause. If the people had a channel of intelligence that from its usual authenticity they could look up to with confidence, they might often be reserved from despondency they are apt to fall into from the exaggerated picture our enemies and their emissaries among us commonly draw of any misfortune we meet with. An ingenious man to accompany this press and be employed wholly in writing for it would render it singularly beneficial.—George Washington." The above letter is instructive reading, for it shows that Washington did not share the repugnance of some modern generals to have their doings chronicled. The letter was quoted in a lecture recently delivered before the United States Military Service Institution at Governor's Island, by Mr. M. D. Conway, on "The General and the Journalist in Time of War," in which the author related his experiences as a war correspondent during the Franco-German War. Mr. Conway speaks well of the attention paid to him by the Germans, as contrasted with the treatment he and Mr. M. Halstead received by the French, who turned them out of Metz.—*Iron.*

OBITUARY NOTICES.

THE Marquess of Winchester died after a short illness at Amport, St. Mary's, near Andover, on Monday, July 4, aged eighty-six years. The *Times* says of him:—"He had the clearest recollection of being taken by his mother in a sedan chair when she went to witness the funeral of Lord Nelson in 1806. In August, 1815, the Regent arrived to spend the night at Amport, on his way to Dover. The news had just arrived of the surrender of Napoleon on board the Bellerophon and Lord Winchester well remembered the conversation which passed at his father's table that night. It is known that Napoleon, when he gave himself up, expected to be permitted to remain in England, and it was suggested that a residence should be found for him in Wales. The comment the Regent passed on this proposal Lord Winchester remembered was, "If Bonaparte comes to England I may as well leave it at once." It was on the occasion of this visit that Lord Winchester received the promise of a commission in the 10th Hussars from the Regent. In the cellars at Amport there was, and still remains, some very fine Jamaica rum, said to be now 200 years old. The Regent, whenever he visited Amport, was given some of this rum, and he appeared to relish it so much that he was in the habit of taking two bottles away with him when he left. On this occasion, however, the servant forgot to place the two bottles in the Regent's travelling carriage, and, the error having been discovered a short time after the royal party had left. Lord Winchester, then Lord Wiltshire, was sent off by his father on horseback to overtake the Regent's carriage and hand him the two bottles of rum. When he overtook the party the Regent complimented him on his horsemanship and promised him a commission in his own regiment, the 10th Hussars, which he held for many years and from which he retired as lieutenant-colonel. He was premier marquess of England and hereditary bearer of the Cap of Maintenance.

The death of Mr. William Fawcett, at the age of ninety-four years, occurred on Tuesday, July 5, at Salisbury. He was father of the late Professor Fawcett. For many years Mr. William Fawcett held the posts of alderman and magistrate, and he presided as mayor over the Reform demonstration at Salisbury in 1832.

General George Ramsay died on Sunday, July 3, at his residence in Ecclestonsquare, at the age of seventy-five. He was born in 1812, entered the East India Company's army, on the Bengal Establishment in 1830, became colonel in 1862, major-general in 1868, and lieutenant-general in 1877. He was placed on the supernumerary list in 1881. General Ramsay was for many years resident at the Courts of Nagpore and Nepaul.

CARDINAL MANNING AND THE HOME RULERS.

WHATEVER (writes the correspondent of the *Times* in Rome) may be the opinion which Cardinal Manning entertains of his own influence on the questions pending in Ireland, he ought to know that in the light in which it is looked at in Rome there is but one interpretation to be given to his community of sentiment with Archbishop Walsh, and that is that he is a Separatist.

Here there is no illusion as to the tendency of the Home Rule movement, its logical consequence being clearly perceived to be the ultimate separation of Ireland from England. This is seen to be involved in all probability in the success of Mr. Parnell, for which the good wishes of Cardinal Manning are openly given. In plain words, if Cardinal Manning is at one with Archbishop Walsh, he is doing all he can to develop in Vatican quarters all possible influences opposed to English unity. That he is of one with Dr. Walsh was known here long ago, and probably, in conjunction with the good-will of Mr. Gladstone, had much to do with the decision of the Pope to appoint Dr. Walsh to his present see. To this nomination his Holiness was well known to be strongly opposed, and this on account of Dr. Walsh's tendencies on this very question. Whatever Cardinal Manning's feelings as an Englishman may be it is absolutely certain that as far as in him lay, as a dignitary of the Roman Church, he had thrown himself in with Mr. Parnell; and to the Italian mind on both sides of the Tiber this means accepting the ultimate severance of Ireland from the English Crown—for this is the only solution which is logically presented to people who are capable of looking at the matter without any partisan bias. I do not know that the Pope has any power to soften or embitter the conduct of this great controversy; but Cardinal Manning cannot be unaware that what he (the Cardinal) has been able to effect by his personal attitude towards those alternatives has not been in the direction of peace; but, on the contrary has been such as to prevent, if possible, the Pope from exercising his influence in the direction of conciliation between the Government and Ireland. There are certain Irish ecclesiastics who do not shrink from contemplating the controversy embittered by the introduction into it of the religious element; hoping thereby to make of the entire Catholic world an ally of the Home Rule movement. . . . If there is one feeling dominant in the mind of Leo XIII. beyond the immediate interests of the Church of which he is the head, it is the desire to contribute to the peace of the world, and to give his influence to the resolution of political and national antagonisms. With this feeling it is conceivable that the Irish Bishops should desire that he should not interfere in the Irish question. But no English Catholic could sympathize with this motive for putting pressure on the Vatican. It is to be hoped and believed that when the Pope comes to realize that the course followed thus far by the Irish clergy is one which leads not to the settlement but to the aggravation of a political antagonism, and possibly to civil war, he will make his influence felt in the only direction that can lead to peace. And if Mr. Parnell and his allies are determined to force the Pope's hand, there can, I believe, be but one result to be expected.

POLL TAX ON FOREIGNERS IN FRANCE.

M. FAILLIERES, French Minister of the Interior, conferred on Wednesday, July 6, with the Committee of the Chamber charged to study the proposal for imposing a special tax on all foreigners in France. He told the Committee that the question of the tax did not concern him as Minister of the Interior, but that he was ready to issue decrees which would render it possible to ascertain the identity of all foreigners entering France, and to have them watched and followed. These police measures might, he added, be taken immediately. The Commission took note of the Minister's declaration, and invited him to adopt at once the measures he had alluded to. In an article which (the Berlin correspondent of the *Times* says) bears clear internal evidence on Foreign Office origin, the *North German Gazette* threatens France with retaliation should her Government introduce the proposed military poll tax on foreigners—primarily on Germans. After referring to the general principles of taxing foreigners hitherto observed by all modern civilized nations, and pointing out that for any State to levy dues on an alien in lieu of military service, which he only owes his own fatherland, would mean a return to the times of helotism, the organ of the Foreign Office concludes as follows:—"In contradiction to this principle is the Bill introduced into the French Chamber, by which, with a very transparent aim foreigners who are not bound to serve in the army may be made to pay a tax for their immunity from this duty. If the measure in question becomes law, France would break with the internal principle above referred to and thus challenge other States to subject a Frenchman to a special tax simply because he is a Frenchman. The time, therefore, seems to have come for Germany to consider whether all the anti-German measure that are put in force in France may not also be had recourse to in Germany, especially in the Reichsland in a full spirit of reciprocity." Apart from this military-tax question it is needless to say that anything but a good impression has been made here by the raising of the French spirit dues to such an extent as will almost act prohibitively on German importers. Indeed, since the 1st inst., as we are told by telegram, no German spirits have entered France. In an article entitled "Down with the Germans," the *Post* draws attention to a recent effusion of anti-German fury which appeared in the *Defence National* and ended "every German living in France will be treated as an enemy and his nationality will rest upon him like a spot," on which the *Post* remarks that this state of things threatens to become permanent in France and wounds every German feeling. We would not pay any attention to this cosmopolitan indifference to Germany's dignity and interests did it not involve the danger of lulling certain classes of our population into a sense of security which is not at all justified by circumstances and facts."

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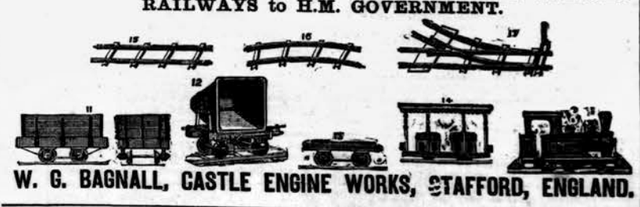

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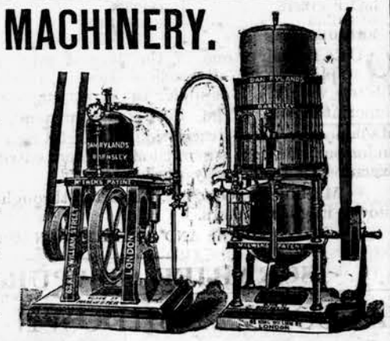

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RICHARD MATHEWS & Co., Shippers, London.
CUTLER, PALMER & Co., Agents for India.

PIANOS FOR INDIA.

THE WORLD RENOWNED

SCHIEDMAYER & SOEHNE PIANOS.

Iron Full Concert Grand. OVERSTRUNG. A POWERFUL INSTRUMENT. SCALE 7 Octaves, 8 ft. 2 in. long, 5 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. SOLID MAHOGANY CASE. Cash Rs. 1,450.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 130, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 70 „

Square Piano. SWEET TONE, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 6 in. long, 3 ft. 2 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 710.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 66, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 36 „

Sympathetic Square. Overstrung, FULL COMPASS, SOLID WALNUT CASE. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 3 ft. 1 in. wide. NEW CHECK REPEATING ACTION. Cash Rs. 780.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 72, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 38 „

JOHN BRINSMEAD PIANOS.

Iron Concert Grand. PATENT CHECK REPEATING ACTION, with new tuning apparatus, sympathetic reverberation, Triplex Scale, Tone sustaining pedal, &c., &c., 9 ft. long, 5 ft. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 2,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 180, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 95 „

Horizontal Boudoir Grand. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 6 ft. 8 in. long, 4 ft. 8 in. wide. Walnut or Mahogany case. Cash Rs. 1,500.
ON HIRE PURCHAE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 135, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 73 „

Upright Iron Grand, Indian Model. 7 Octaves, Perfect Check Repeater Action. 4 ft. 2 in. high, 4 ft. 8 in. wide, 2 ft. 1 in. deep, bound and screwed with brass. Consolidated Metal Frame, New tuning apparatus, Walnut or Ebonized case. Cash Rs. 1,400.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments of Rs. 125, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 68 „

The Indian Model Cottage. 7 Octaves, Patent Perfect Check Repeater Action, vertical Iron Frames, solid Mahogany case, brass bound and screwed. Cash Rs. 1,000.
ON HIRE PURCHASE SYSTEM. 12 monthly instalments Rs. 92, each.
Do. do. 24 do. do. „ 50 „

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA
OPPOSITE CLOCK TOWER. OPPOSITE NAPIER HOTEL

LEA & PERRINS' SAUCE

In consequence of Imitations of THE WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE which are calculated to deceive the Public, Lea and Perrins have to request that Purchasers see that the Label on every bottle bears their Signature thus—

Lea & Perrins

without which no bottle of the original WORCESTERSHIRE SAUCE is genuine.

Ask for LEA and PERRINS' Sauce, and see Name on Wrapper, Label, Bottle and Stopper. Wholesale and for Export by the Proprietors, Worcester; Crosse and Blackwell, London, &c., &c.; and by Grocers and Oilmen throughout the World.

SQUARE BOTTLE WHISKY.

THIS EXCELLENT OLD MALT WHISKY
Finds favour everywhere.
ITS MELLOWNESS AND SOFTNESS ARE REMARKABLE.
Price per dozen case Rs. 27-8 subject to Cash Discount.

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BOMBAY, LAHORE, MADRAS, CALCUTTA.

Rowlands' Macassar Oil

has been known for nearly 100 years as the best and safest preserver, restorer and beautifier of the human hair; it is warranted free from any lead or mineral ingredients, of which most hair-restorers are composed and which ruin the health (vide Medical papers), will keep fresh and sweet in the hottest climates and has a delicate and fragrant bouquet of roses; it prevents hair falling off or turning grey, strengthens weak hair, eradicates scurf or dandriff, and renders the hair soft, silky, curly and glossy; it also stimulates the growth of whiskers and moustaches; it is especially recommended for children as forming the basis of a beautiful head of hair, and can also be had in a

GOLDEN COLOUR,

which, after great time and trouble, has been especially prepared for the use of golden-haired children and fair or grey-haired adults. Sizes 3s. 6d.; 7s.; family bottles, equal to four small, 10s. 6d.; and double that size, 21s.

ROWLANDS' KALYDOR is a healing and refreshing preparation for the face, hands and arms; it eradicates freckles, tan, sunburn, eczema, redness and roughness of the skin, pimples, cutaneous eruptions, etc., and produces a beautiful and delicate complexion.

ROWLANDS' ODONTO whitens the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, strengthens the gums, and gives a delightful fragrance to the breath. Ask anywhere for ROWLANDS' articles, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid spurious imitations and similar names.

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A CAUTION TO USERS OF BELTING.

THE WORLD-WIDE SUCCESS OF GANDY'S AMERICAN COTTON BELTING
Has induced unprincipled people to imitate it, and in many instances to sell their Spurious Goods as, and for, those of the

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Maurice Gandy, of London, Liverpool, and Baltimore, U.S.A.
THIS BELTING IS PATENTED IN INDIA, AND IS SHOWING AT
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THE ORIGINAL AND ONLY GENUINE ARTICLE
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SMALL STEAMERS AND STEAM LAUNCHES.

Screw Steamers with speeds ranging up to 30 miles an hour.
Paddle Steamers with draft ranging down to 6 inches of water.
Stern Wheel Steamers with very shallow draft especially suitable for river navigation.
MACHINERY CONSTRUCTED FOR BOATS BUILT ABROAD.

YARROW & CO., POPLAR, LONDON, E.
Builders of the Stern Wheel Steamers used by the British Government for the Nile Expedition.

KNAP'S PATENT IMPROVED

ROOT STEAM BOILER

WITH
KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS.

Advantages:
PERFECT SAFETY from disastrous explosions.
DRY STEAM produced very quickly.
HIGH PRESSURES up to 300 lbs. per square inch safely obtained.
ABSENCE of PRIMING.
PERFECT CIRCULATION of the Water in Tubes, preventing the Accumulation of Scale.
THE JOINTS last as long as the Boiler, and are easily made and disconnected.

Advantages:
SIMPLICITY of construction.
DURABILITY.
FACILITY of Erection and Repairs.
ECONOMY in FUEL. Will burn wood or any combustible rubbish.
They have a PERFECT JOINT—NO MORE PERISHABLE PACKINGS, with their constant leakage and frequent need of replenishment.

FOR EXPORT TO THE COLONIES they are especially serviceable by reason of the small cubical contents of packages.

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KNAP'S PATENT INDESTRUCTIBLE METALLIC JOINTS admit of the unequal expansion of the Tubes, and thereby prevent any leakage of the Joints. We have the sole use of this Patent.

PENNEY & CO., LINCOLN, ENGLAND.

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Gold Medal, Paris Exhibition, 1878.
"THE CREAM OF OLD IRISH WHISKIES."
PURE, MILD and MELLOW.
DELICIOUS, and VERY WHOLESOME.
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We exhibit below Sketches of three Gold Bangles illustrating :—

INDIA, by the Lotus ;
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NEW INDIAN BANGLE.
REPRESENTING
THE LOTUS,
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Price of each Bangle, complete, in pretty best Morocco and Velvet case, with folding doors, Rs. 60, Cash.

A new all Gold Strap and Buckle Pattern Bracelet. Very effective.
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New Gold Horseshoe Brooch, with Blue Enamel Forget-me-Not Spray. This is a remarkably pretty Brooch.
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A New Silver "Fichu" Brooch,
Gold Do. Rs. 40, Cash.
For *fichu*, lace, "cloud" or bonnet strings.
This style is much worn now.

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JEWELLERS AND SILVERSMITHS,
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July 22, 1887.

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PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
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Like animal pepsine, this Essence, prepared from the Carica Papaya, contains the active principle of the gastric juice; but with the additional advantage that it has a direct action on the fatty portions of the food taken into the system, and does not demand, as is the case of animal pepsine, the presence of an acid as a condition of its activity.

Its use is indicated in all cases of stomachic disorder caused by deficiencies of the gastric juices, dyspepsia, indigestion, flatulency, &c., &c.

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INDIGESTION often produces symptoms scarcely distinguishable from those of ASTHMA and other lung affections, while the lungs are healthy.

Many other cases also of SIMULATED DISEASE, well known to medical men, are caused by INDIGESTION.

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MEDICAL HALL, BENARES.
Price Rs. 3-0-0 per bottle.

From G. A. RAYNEU, Esq., Bagha Depôt, Betteah, Chumparan. "I was suffering with Diarrhœa, with which I was attacked nearly nine months ago, and all known remedies were greedily taken down by me, but to no avail, when as a last resource I tried your "Essence of Papiya." My digestive organs which were considerably deranged are now as right as possible; the distressing symptoms attendant on indigestion have now almost entirely left me and I heartily thank you for the preparation, which, through the intervention of a kind Providence, you have so successfully brought before the public.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE.
ORDINARY GRAVITY.
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Red Triangle.
This world renowned Ale, the fine flavour and other excellent qualities of which are unequalled, is so well known and highly appreciated, that no further commendation of it is necessary.

BASS & CO.'S LIGHT BITTER ALE.
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In view of the growing demand for the lightest descriptions of Ale, MESSRS. BASS & CO. HAVE SPECIALLY BREWED THE ABOVE, which is confidently recommended as being lighter than any German Beer, while it possesses the fine flavour and hop aroma of their Pale Ale, being like it brewed from the finest malt and hops only. The label used for this Ale is the same as BASS & CO.'S well known Pale Ale label, except that the GREEN DIAMOND is substituted for the RED TRIANGLE and the words LIGHT BITTER ALE for PALE ALE.

BASS & CO.'S DOUBLE STOUT
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This excellent Stout is rapidly growing in favour, and the sales of it are increasing year by year.
The above can be obtained in bottles from all Merchants and Dealers, and in Hogsheads and Kilderkins from
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AT ALL HOTELS,
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Established in Bordeaux and London in 1815, and in INDIA in 1842.
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